THE JERUSALEM POST

Daylight saving Page 3 ★ Chinese army Page 6

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ABU RODEIS OFF-SHORE FIRE UNDER CONTROL

By AARON SITTNER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

A stubborn fire that has been aging through several offshore il wells at Abu Rodeis was finally rought under control late yesarday afternoon. A Government fficial has definitely ruled out abotage or military action as the ause of the blaze.

Dan Halperin, an aid to Finance linister Pinhas Sapir, said: "The re is quite serious, and it may take me time to extinguish it totally. was caused by a technical mishap. e have definite information the laze was not caused by sabotage."

According to Mr. Halperin, Egyptin commandos had sabotaged the bu Rodeis tank farms during the om Kippur War, but the wells emselves were unharmed.

Tuesday's fire brought to a halt me off-shore pumping operations hich, like the rest of the work at bu Rodeis, is carried out by Netiei Neft Ltd., of Tel Aviv.

Abu Rodeis as well as other oil perations by Israel firms are supervised by the Treasury's Fuel Directorate. That unit's chief — Deuty Finance Minister Zvi Dinstein - rushed to the scene of the blazig rigs early yesterday morning. e announced that an official inuiry into the cause of the fire was lready under way.

After a few hours at the scene, r. Dinstein announced that a call for assistance in fighting the fire had gone out to experts in an unnamed foreign country.

Abu Rodeis, on the Gulf of Suez approximately half-way between the Suez port and Sharm e-Sheikh, provides between five and six million tons of crude oil annually.

More than 100 wells including about 17 off shore, pump the crude through an estimated 1,750 kms. of pipeline to central storage banks from where it is shipped to Eilat. From there it is pumped through the 42-inch Eilat Ashkelon pipeline, for distribution to users.

Tass attacks author

MOSCOW (Reuter). — The official Soviet news agency, Tass, charged last night that Alexander Solzhenitsyn had sent his latest book for publication abroad "as a new year present to the enemies of his motherland."

The agency said that Solzhenitsyn, expelled from the official writers' union here in 1969, hated the Soviet Union and the Soviet people and "the triumphant march of the Communist revolution."

The Tass commentary was the first reaction here to the publication of "Gulag Archipelago", in Paris over the weekend. The book was believed to have been circulating here in typescript for some time.

(Stalin victims, page 5)

8 hurt by Egyptian shooting

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Eight Israeli soldiers were wounded south-west of Lake Timsah in a sudden burst of Egyptian mortar fire, at 1.40 p.m. yesterday. At the same time, Egyptian artillery intermittently shelled positions east of the Suez Canal, on a wide area between the Great Bitter Lake and El Balah island. The fire was returned. The incident lasted for about 20 minutes.

There were other Israeli casualties in artillery exchanges with Syrian forces on the northern front, but no details were released.

The Egyptians also directed small arms fire in the Ayun Mussa area at noon, and fired mortar shells towards Samir at 1 p.m. There were also brief mortar and small arms fire exchanges with the Egyptians east of Kantara and Ismailiya.

On the western side of the canal, in the Fayid area, the Egyptians opened artillery fire several times during the day. The fire was returned.

On the southern flank, the Egyptians on the outskirts of the town of Suez fired repeatedly with small arms. There was also an exchange of fire west of the Little Bitter Lake.

The Syrians, too, fired sudden artillery shots at 1.30 p.m. yesterday north of Tel Faras. Several shells also fell northwest of Nahal Gehur settlement.

'Important stage' at Geneva

GENEVA. — Israel and Egypt said yesterday they have reached "an important stage" in their negotiations on separating their respective armies on the Suez Canal front.

"An important stage has been reached in the discussions with both sides continuing their exchange of views," a brief announcement said. The generals from both countries met for two hours and 50 minutes.

"The next meeting will be convened on Friday, January 4, at four p.m.," the statement concluded.

(In reaction to the Geneva statement, the Likud Executive announced last night that the Israel caretaker government has no authority to adopt any far-reaching steps or make any commitment in either Geneva or Washington.)

Three-men delegations headed by Aluf Mordechai Gur of Israel and Major-General Taha al Magdoub of Egypt faced each other in a small conference room under the chairmanship of Lt.-Gen. Ensio Siilasvuo.

A United Nations spokesman said the talks began at 6 p.m. (7 p.m. Israel time). The meeting was originally scheduled to start at 5 p.m. but a U.N. official announced that it would begin one hour later. He gave no explanation but said the reason for the delay was "nothing serious."

(UPI, Reuter)

ISRAEL REQUEST

Israel Radio's Geneva correspondent reported last night that the hour's delay came at the request of the Israeli delegation. The Israelis informed the Egyptians of Defence Minister Moshe Dayan's imminent departure for Washington, saying they preferred to delay yesterday's meeting until the joint announcement on the visit was issued in Jerusalem and San Clemente.

Dayan to confer with Kissinger tomorrow

Disengagement top subject

By DAVID LANDAU
Jerusalem Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Defence Minister Moshe Dayan is to discuss the problems of Israel-Egypt disengagement with U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in Washington tomorrow, before the talks with Egypt enter their concrete and substantive stage next week. Mr. Dayan will fly to America today.

Well-placed officials in Jerusalem are optimistic — both that Mr. Dayan will find a large measure of support from Dr. Kissinger for Israel's positions on the disengagement issue, and that the disengagement talks themselves will move to a successful conclusion at Geneva as the month proceeds.

Dr. Kissinger is reported to be thinking in terms of another session of foreign ministers at Geneva in the last week of January where the disengagement agreement reached by the negotiating officers would be formally ratified.

Mr. Dayan's trip to Washington was approved by the Cabinet on Tuesday and announced last night.

The question of *mutuality* will be perhaps the most vital aspect of the disengagement which Mr. Dayan will want to discuss with the U.S. Secretary. The military talks with Egypt have so far produced no consensus on this basic question. Israel demands a substantial *quid pro quo* for the substantial withdrawal which it will make, under the disengagement agreement.

Israel is prepared to vacate the west bank of the Canal and to pull back to just west of the Mitle and Gidi passes, some 30 kms. east of the waterway. In return for this — and in addition to the demilitarized zone held by U.N. forces which would divide the Israel and Egyptian armies — Israel is seeking *substantial Egyptian concessions.*

- The Egyptian force to remain on the Canal's east bank must be whittled down, by Egyptian pullbacks of men and material, so that it no longer poses an offensive threat.
- *Israel would want to see the* Suez Canal reopened and functioning normally, with access granted to ships of all nations.

CANAL TOWNS

Also, Israel insists that the damaged and evacuated Canal-side towns be rehabilitated and normal civilian life in them resumed. Israel would see the Canal reopening and the rehabilitation of the towns as an important proof of Egypt's good faith in relinquishment of the war option. An Egyptian president would have to think twice and thrice before resuming the war once the Canal and its towns were once more humming with life.

The time factor is another vital element in the arrangement which Mr. Dayan will examine with Dr. Kissinger. Israel envisages the disengagement agreement as remaining in force, unamended and unembellished, for a relatively long period — measured in months rather than years — as an ongoing test of Egypt's intent and sincerity.

The thinning out of Egyptian east bank forces is another subject of discord at the military talks on which Mr. Dayan will seek the Secretary's views and his support.

Israel, by agreeing to pull back to the Mitle Pass, would effectively be foreclosing its military threat to the Canal zone (which would be out of range of most artillery pieces). It would only agree to do so if Egypt, for its part, curtailed its own military presence on the Canal's east bank to such an extent as to prove beyond doubt that it had foreclosed its own option of armed attack into Sinai.

BUFFER ZONE

The presence of a demilitarized buffer zone and of UNEF forces between the two armies would help to obviate the danger of surprise attacks. And Israel advocates joint Egypt-Israel military patrols to police the buffer zone and eliminate the danger of clandestine military build-ups.

Sources in Jerusalem said last night that the U.S. accepted most of the Israeli principles of disengagement, and for this reason Mr. Dayan was hopeful that he would reach agreement with the Secretary on their detailed implications.

The Defence Minister will also hope to learn in Washington of Soviet thinking on these same questions. Since the Gromyko-Eban and Vinogradov-Evron meetings in Geneva there have been no Soviet-Israel contacts and Jerusalem does not know to what extent the Soviets support the Egyptian positions at the military disengagement talks.

U.S. hopes Israel will play 'bigger role at talks'

By IRA SILVERMAN
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — While not commenting publicly on the Israeli election results, American officials here privately express relief that Prime Minister Golda Meir's Labour Alignment will apparently be able to form another coalition government.

It is assumed that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger will discuss the results with Defence Minister Moshe Dayan, whose forthcoming visit here tomorrow was announced by the State Department yesterday.

"We're not going to comment on other people's elections," said one State Department official, before going on to point out that the Israeli situation is especially sensitive, in view of the narrow electoral margin, the necessity for coalition, and the *delicate state of the Geneva* peace talks.

But in private, American officials express the hope the Israel will now be able to play a more precise role in Geneva. By this they mean that the Israel Government will be expected to commit itself to various agreements, starting with Egyptian-Israeli troop disengagement, without using domestic politics as a stalling device.

These officials see no reason to expect new problems in the Geneva talks as a result of the elections. The chance that the inconclusive Labour victory might force a national unity coalition, including participation of Likud, is being considered by *these analysts, but most* sources here have adopted a wait-and-see stance on that possibility.

They clearly suggest, however, that Israeli freedom of action at Geneva might be restricted by such a national unity government, and to that extent they hope a Labour coalition can be formed.

State Department sources also reacted to King Feisal's reported comments demanding Arab control over Jerusalem. While reiterating that the Government does not think it helpful to comment on specific issues that might arise in negotiations on an overall settlement, these officials recalled the continued and consistent American policy of advocating free access to Jerusalem and its holy places by adherents of all three principal religions.

It is not clear yet exactly which aspects of the Geneva talks will be on the agenda for Mr. Dayan's visit here, his second in a month. He is expected to meet both with Kissinger and Defence Secretary James Schlesinger, on what Israeli sources here called a full review of progress to date focusing particularly on the troop disengagement talks underway.

It is assumed he will also review with Schlesinger the American military resupply of Israel's armaments, as well as the status of the precarious cease-fire on both the Egyptian and Syrian fronts.

Israeli sources said the U.S. Secretary, who keeps closely informed of progress at the disengagement talks, expressed his hope both in Geneva on December 17 and later that week in Geneva that after the *Israel elections he would have talks* with Mr. Dayan to examine that progress.

Dr. Kissinger was in San Clemente for a meeting yesterday with President Nixon on the Geneva conference as well as prospects that the Arabs might lift the oil embargo against the United States in the near future. Kissinger will fly back to Washington today.

Fahmy to USSR this month

CAIRO (UPI). — Egyptian Foreign *Minister Ismail Fahmy* will visit the Soviet Union around the middle of January for talks on the Middle East and bilateral relations, diplomatic sources said yesterday.

The visit will be in response to an invitation extended to Fahmy by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko when the two met in Geneva for the opening round of the peace conference last month, the sources said.

They said Fahmy also is expected to visit some other European *countries on the same trip but they* were not identified.

NRP PRESSES FOR LIKUD IN EMERGENCY COALITION

ALSO ASKING FOR 'SOFTER' LIKUD LINE

By MARK SEGAL
Jerusalem Post Political Reporter

EL AVIV. — The National Regious Party is demanding a naonal emergency coalition, includig Likud, in its initial contacts ith the Labour Alignment.

NRP sources last denied that ey were only going through the otions of such a demand because their election commitment. They ad they still hoped to overcome lignment objections, despite last ight's categorical rejection of the lea by Labour Party Secretaryeneral Aharon Yadlin.

At the same time, the NRP is deanding that the Likud soften its ne so as to make possible the mergence of a minimum proramme. These NRP sources said at if this demand was met they ould waive other demands, espeially those concerning the religious tatus quo.

Alignment sources last night said at the party leadership is not indned *toward such a coalition* beause it would make it difficult to ontinue the Geneva talks. This iew applied to Premier Meir, but specially to Finance Minister Pinas Sapir. He has made known his ntention of playing a decisive role forming the new Cabinet, which he thinks should reflect the dovish line of his dominant ex-Mapai group in the Labour Party.

Mr. Sapir does not interpret the election results as a vote against this line although it is so seen by *others in his party.* These elements were strengthened in their view by the opinion of election analyst Hanoch Smith in last night's radio newsreel. He said that the only real issue emerging from the elections was the shift from the Alignment to the Likud.

Some Labour sources are even talking of shoring up a government than could survive from six months to a year, and which might include Agudat Israel which is more amenable to Mr. Sapir's line on territorial issues than the NRP, and less compromising on religious issues. Discussions on this possibility were reportedly held before the election between the Aguda Front and the Labour leadership.

The NRP has advised the Labour *Party that it is bound by its con*vention never to take part in a government that would forgo "part of our ancestral heritage" — Judea and Samaria. For this reason, they have also told the Labour Party they could not be part of a government *that would adopt the Allon Plan* which they consider a commitment to withdraw from Judea and Samaria.

It is understood that the Labour rejoinder to the NRP is that the West Bank issue is far off on the negotiating horizon, and that the issue at hand is the disengagement of forces with Egypt. This would involve compromises over Sinai, which the NRP would not object to. NRP sources said they replied that on such a basis they saw no reason why the Likud could not join a coalition, as it too has no ideological objections over pulling back into Sinai.

New election percentages
Page 2

The Labour Party last night said it was confident that the Independent *Liberals would present no problems* either for the government or the Tel Aviv coalitions. It said Tourism Minister Moshe Kol has undertaken to see to it that his party's Tel Aviv branch joins the revived coalition of Mr. Sapir's ally in Labour Tel Aviv Mayor Yehoshua Rabinowitz. The ILP is to make up its official mind today at its executive and Mr. Kol does not expect any opposition to his plans, it was said. Indeed, Mr. Kol committed his party never to have anything to do with the Likud on last night's radio newsreel.

The ILP charman also scuttled the idea of a four-party parliamentary club which would be composed of the NRP, Agudat, the Likud and the ILP. The idea was floated in the morning from inside the NRP with the view of finding an alternative candidate to Israel Yeshayahu as Knesset speaker.

According to the same interview, Mr. Kol appeared to be anxious to join the coalition without making too many problems. He said that the ILP will insist on "taking parliamentary initiative to get the Hausner civil marriage bill adopted, but naturally we do not think *of committing our coalition part*ners to support us." Both Alignment and NRP sources were pleased that Mr. Kol had abandoned an ultimatum on this legislation.

On only one point was Mr. Kol really adamant, and that was over the NRP demand for altering the "Who is a Jew" legislation in keeping with Halachic interpretation. He considers this a breach of the religious status quo which might cause the ILP to stay out of the coalition.

However, Alignment sources said last night they hoped that Mr. Kol would eventually *compromise on this* issue as well and accept a formula whereby his party could abstain in the Knesset vote. Mr. Kol's party's compromise line would probably be tried more severely should the Alignment finally decide to prefer the *Aguda over the NRP on the terri*torial issue. The Aguda insists on Orthodox legislation not only on the "Who is a Jew" issue, but also on women's army service and outlawing post-mortems, as a minimum for joining the coalition.

PUNDITS WRONG ABOUT 'ARAB VOTE'

MANY ARABS VOTED FOR ALIGNMENT, NRP, LIKUD

Jerusalem Post Arab Affairs Reporter

Arab lists affiliated to the Alignent have restored three of their ur Knesset seats while the Alignent itself gained almost two seats irectly from Arab votes, winning bout 25,000 ballots in the Israel rab sector.

These facts were revealed by yesrday morning's count which conadicted the early estimates of "obervers" who had been quick to reort an Alignment downfall in the rab sector — as well as claiming at the marked rise for the Rakahew Communist list signalled a urning point" in the Israeli Arabs' identity with the State.

The latest count showed that the Alignment and two of its affiliated lists have won about half of the 145,000 Arab votes while some 12,000 Arab ballots went direct to the National Religious Party and 6,000 to the Likud. The number of the Israeli Arabs eligible to vote this year was 173,000.

The Israeli Arabs lost about 6,500 votes on an independent list which walked out on the Alignment shortly before the elections. Another 3,500 votes were lost on a Likud-affiliated Beduin list. Both of these lists failed to achieve the minimum percentage required for one mandate.

The Alignment itself received about 25,000 Arab votes while 23,000 other votes went to its leading affiliated Arab list of Progress and Development, which reinstated Nazareth Mayor Seif Eddin Zu'abi and Deputy Communications Minister Sheikh Jaber Mu'addi to the Eighth Knesset. Another Alignment-affiliated Arab list representing the Beduin received 16,250 votes, giving its leader Sheikh Hamadeh Abu Rabi a clear mandate in the new Knesset.

"In terms of percentage, the Alignment received in the Arab sector more than it did in Tel Aviv," a high-ranking *government official* yesterday told *The Jerusalem Post*, noting also that thousands of Arabs cast their ballots for "other Zionist parties."

The official was commenting on various commentaries in the local

(Continued on page 2, col. 6)

Bonn radio units to Arabs said 'powerful'

By BRIAN ARTHUR
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

BONN. — Radio equipment exported by a West German firm to Libya and Syria consists of powerful units with a range up to 1,000 kilometres, the Foreign Ministry said yesterday.

But a spokesman said the equipment, ordered in the spring of 1972, was clearly of a civilian nature and of the kind used by oil companies to link their drilling operations or by other companies to keep in touch with construction sites.

The spokesman said he could not exclude that the equipment could also be put to military use, but added that this was "also the case with motor bikes or trucks." He said the radios definitely do not fall under the category of "war weapons" as defined in West Germany's law covering the manufacture and export of such weapons.

One government official here, seeking to illustrate the difficulty of drawing the line between "mili*tary and non-military goods,*" pointed out that it is a "well-known fact that the Israelis themselves have used fruit trucks to transport soldiers."

The Foreign Ministry said that similar radio equipment had been delivered in the past not only to Arab countries but "also to Israel."

The government's explanations and more detailed descriptions of the controversial radio experts by the Munich firm Telemit came following continued press reports dealing with the shipments.

Two shot for leaving fruit out of juice

MOSCOW (UPI). — Two Soviet citizens who left the fruit out of the fruit juice they were supposed to be manufacturing have been executed for fraud, the newspaper "Babinski Rabochi" said.

The newspaper, copies of which reached Moscow yesterday from the southern Republic of Azerbaidjan, said the two executed men were the director and the accountant of a juice factory, who kept up the fraud for two years.

Five picked up at Heathrow airport

By DAVID LENNON
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — Detectives on the watch at Heathrow Airport for Arab terrorists now have five persons in detention at Ealing police station. They have all been picked up at the airport since last Saturday.

It is not believed that they have any direct connection with the man who shot and wounded J. Edward Sieff on Sunday. However, the police have not ruled out the possibility that they may be members of an Arab terrorist squad.

The Marks and Spencer president is making a rapid recovery, doctors confirmed yesterday. It has been reported that he may even be back at his desk within a month. At the *same time the police have failed to* get any leads on his assailant.

The first of the five being held at Ealing to be arrested was a young American woman who arrived at Heathrow from Los Angeles on Saturday afternoon. During customs examination of her baggage she was found to be in possession of five pistols and 150 rounds of ammunition.

Next to be picked up, a Scotland Yard spokesman told me, was a "Moroccan citizen who following enquiries was discovered to be waiting to meet her at the air terminal."

The third person to be detained was a man who arrived from Los Angeles on Monday travelling on a Pakistani passport. He is being questioned about his connection with the other two. One evening newspaper here claims that he is the brother *of the gun girl, though the police* were unable to confirm this.

Two other men are also being held at Ealing police station, which has jurisdiction over the airport. The police spokesman told me that they are being held because of "irregularities in their documents" and that he does not think they are connected with the other three. He would not say when they were picked up, or which *country's passports* they were carrying.

It is uncertain whether any or all of the five will be charged with any crime, or simply deported.

Britain, at present, has no Arab terrorists in prison, since Mohammed Abdul Fuheid was released from a British prison last month after serving *his sentence for being in pos*session of a pistol and ammunition at Heathrow last Christmas. At the time he was described as a courrier for the Fatah.

Security at air and sea ports has been intensified since the shooting on Sunday. It is understood that most airlines have been issued with a list of 30 names of Arabs who are believed to be seeking new ter*rorist targets in Europe. It is* thought that they may be trying to pass through London or get into the country with the intention of attacking Jews or Jewish institutions.

One airline official yesterday said that "the list of undesirables — possibly hijackers or terrorists — *has recently had four names added* to it. Nearly all of the names on the list belong to people from Arab countries."

A tight watch is also being kept on diplomatic mail and luggage which normally misses airport con*trols, in case extra boxes or bags* with diplomatic labels may have been slipped in by terrorist organizations.

The police admitted to me that they are still without any clear leads on the identity of the man who attacked Mr. Sieff. There appear to have been no back-up men

(Continued on page 4, col. 1)

THREE-DAY WORK WEEK IN BRITAIN

750,000 workers laid off, start queuing for dole

LONDON. — Thousands of Britons lined up for unemployment benefits yesterday in a scene reminiscent of the 1931 depression, *housewives* cut their food budgets and economists predicted the situation could only get worse.

It was the start of Britain's first three-day week, and even the weather added to the gloom felt in households throughout this energy-starved country.

Factories laid off almost 750,000 workers and economists said the figure could rise to 15 million.

With the skies shrouded in clouds, the temperature dropped to near freezing. Out-of-work men stomped their feet to keep warm in queues ringing Government employment offices, and pubs filled with idled workers.

A government spokesman said more than one out of every five persons in this nation of 56 million people would pass through these lines within the next week.

The crisis was provoked by a government order restricting factories to a three-day week to conserve coal supplies reduced by a ban on overtime work in the nation's coal mines.

Many factories responded by closing altogether, throwing thousands of men out of work. Others told employees to expect only 60 per cent of their normal pay this week.

Government officials and the leaders of the coal miners gathered yesterday for a new round of talks in the dispute. Prime Minister Edward Heath urged the miners to accetp the 16.5 per cent boost in wages offered and return to work. But National Coal Board officials warned yesterday against expecting any easing in the dispute and union leaders said the overtime ban might develop into a full-scale strike.

The 750,000 workers laid off was in addition to 450,000 unemployed before the government ordered cutbacks in the work week.

Despite the coal ban, Trade and Industry Minister Tom Boardman said coal stocks at power stations were enough to see Britain through until late March. Boardman defended the government's introduction of the three-day week, saying that without it and other measures all industry and essential services would have come to a halt in February as a result of the miners' action.

(UPI, AP)

In tomorrow's

THE JERUSALEM POST MAGAZINE

The fateful elections: Party leaders talk with MARK SEGAL about the results. Not much has changed, according to Dr. YOSEF GOELL.

Elie Wiesel's latest novel, "The Oath," is praised by **DAN VOGEL.**

JEAN STRAUS writes about the Queen of Bloomsbury.

ERIC GOTTGETREU reviews a biography of Hitler.

MARTIN VAN CREVELD applies the lessons of history to the Geneva Peace Conference.

Prof. SHEMARYAHU TALMON discusses his meetings with Christian leaders abroad with **OIKUMENIKOS.**

Picture story on the filming of **"MOSES"** in Eilat.

Read Friday's The Jerusalem Post

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Social and Personal

President Ephraim Katzir yesterday received Foreign Minister Abba Eban at Beit Hanassi.

*

Past District Governor Abraham Goldwasser will report on the activities of the various Rotary Funds at a joint meeting of Rotary Jerusalem and Rotary Jerusalem West at 8.30 this evening at the YMCA.

Mattityahu Peled will speak on "The Chances for a Settlement in the Middle East," at today's weekly meeting of the Tel Aviv-Jaffa Rotary Club, ZOA House, at 1:15 p.m.

*

Mr. Gerald Piel, publisher and President of "Scientific American," and Mrs. Piel visited the Technion yesterday. They met Prof. David Hasson, Vice President for Research, Dr. Herbert Bernstein, director of the Technion Research Development Foundation, Prof. Brian Silver and Prof. Abraham Kogan.

*

MEMORIAL SERVICES

Haifa University held a memorial service for its war dead yesterday. It was attended by the bereaved families, faculty members, staff and students. Tribute was paid to the fallen in prose, poetry and music.

Suspect arrested in attack on Arabs

TEL AVIV. — A Jewish resident of Or Yehuda has been arrested on suspicion of assaulting a group of local Arabs.

The man, Ya'acov Zanzouri, was released on IL500 bail yesterday, after police claimed he confessed to the assault and told them who his accomplices were.

Police say 10 Jewish men entered a tractor garage in Or Yehuda's industrial district on the night of December 27 and beat up four Arabs who were working there. Zanzouri is the only one arrested so far.

THE WEATHER

Forecast: Fair to partly cloudy.

	Yesterday's Humidity	Yesterday's Min.-Max.	Today's forecast
Jerusalem	40	3—10	4—10
Golan	64	0— 8	1— 7
Nahariya	27	6—19	7—20
Safad	45	4— 9	4— 9
Haifa	40	9—17	9—17
Tiberias	38	9—20	9—21
Nazareth	44	5—14	6—15
Afula	37	7—16	7—17
Shomron	43	5—11	6—12
Tel Aviv	33	9—18	9—19
Lod	26	7—18	8—19
Jericho	38	7—21	7—22
Gaza	42	8—18	8—19
Beersheba	33	6—16	7—17
Eilat	24	9—22	9—23
Tiran	26	14—21	14—22

Hod Hasharon bank robbed of IL175,000

HOD HASHARON. — Two masked men armed with a pistol and sub-machinegun held up the Bank Hapoalim branch here Tuesday evening, getting away with *IL175,000 in cash.*

The men, wearing army uniforms, forced their way into a side entrance after closing time and ordered the clerks to open the safe and hand over the cash. They fled on foot.

Police launched an immediate manhunt, but no arrests were reported as of last night.

The robbery occurred almost simultaneously with Bank Hapoalim's announcement that it was installing burglar-proof devices in all its safes that would delay their being opened 10 minutes after the keys are turned in the locks. (Itim)

Tokyo kept in line by fear of U.S. Jews

By YITZHAK OKED
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Representatives of Japanese trade associations in America have been warned by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith that they face an intensive counter-boycott of Japanese goods if Tokyo severs diplomatic and trade relations with Israel, Arnold Forster, counsellor of the ADL, told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.

"The Japanese will not be declaring economic war on Israel but on American Jewry and Jewish trade relations," he said.

Mr. Forster added that, now that Government and business circles in Israel agree on the need to fight the Japanese boycott, American Jews will unite in a national campaign against Japanese industries if called on.

A month ago, he said, a group of Japanese investigators were sent to the U.S. to learn what the reaction of American Jewry might be to severance of relations. Tokyo got the message that American Jewry would close ranks against Japan.

The ADL learnt this from the actual sources that were approached and questioned in the U.S. Mr. Forster concluded that one reason Japan has not yet complied with the Arab demand to break off ties with Israel was the knowledge what would happen if they did.

Mr. Forster came here with Abraham Foxman for a series of interviews for the radio programme "Dateline Israel."

FINAL ELECTION FIGURES EXPECTED TUESDAY

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

All of the country's 16 voting districts had sent the total counts of the 4,000 civilian polls in to the Central Knesset Elections Committee in Jerusalem by mid-morning yesterday.

The Central Committee will be checking the summaries from the 16 districts, station by station, till tomorrow morning.

Before this check, the percentage accruing to the 21 lists stood as follows:

LIST	Per cent of valid civilian votes
Alignment	39.8
Likud	28.6
NRP	9.0
Social Equality (Shaki)	0.6
Aguda & Poale Aguda	4.1
ILP	3.6
New Communists (Rakah)	3.5
Citizens Rights (Aloni)	2.2
Progress & Development	1.6
Moked	1.2
Meri (Avneri)	0.56
Black Panthers (Cohen)	0.7
Panthers (Blue-White)	0.3
JDL	0.7
Cooperation & Brotherhood	0.7
Revolutionary Socialist List	0.08
Arab Beduin & Villagers	1.1
Popular Movement	0.07
Israel Arab List	0.2
Yemenites	0.2
Brotherhood (Ahva)	0.3

The addition of soldiers' and seamen's votes to the civilian will affect the percentage of some lists considerably more than others. Separate totals of civilian votes and soldiers' votes will not be published, however.

The Central Elections Committee will probably meet next Tuesday to approve the final figures, including the names of the 120 successful Knesset Members. This material will all be published in "Reshumot," the official gazette, some time next week, enabling the Eighth Knesset's inaugural session to take place on Monday, January 21.

Yesterday morning the double envelopes containing soldiers' votes for local authorities were packaged and despatched to the local authorities where they still have to be opened and counted. (The double envelopes are to assure anonymity.)

The double envelopes containing soldiers' Knesset votes had been checked by late last night against the computerised data kept by the IDF and the Population Registry — a process which took 36 hours.

These double envelopes will be rechecked today and tomorrow morning against this year's civilian voting registers, to see whether any of the soldiers cast ballots at home, as well.

If a soldier voted twice in this way, the civilian vote is the one which "counts" (since it has already been counted at the station) while the Army vote is invalid. The Army authorities warned soldiers earlier that double voters would be punished.

Ten ballot boxes containing seamen's votes had arrived at the Knesset building by late last night. Seven of them had been brought off ships docking at Israeli ports while the rest got to this country in the diplomatic pouch. Seamen's votes arriving after Saturday midnight will be invalid.

After soldiers' and civilians' votes are added up, next Monday will be devoted to calculating quotients per Knesset seat. The surplus votes will be allocated according to the new and controversial system aiding the two big parties, known as the Bader-Ofer amendment.

However, before the Bader-Ofer round, the pairs of lists which concluded surplus-votes agreements will try and see if they can "create" an extra seat. The law enables lists whose surpluses, if added, would give one seat, to let the seat go to the list with the highest surplus.

Pairing for surpluses is not allowed if one or both of the lists failed to pass the one per cent blocking percentage.

The NRP and the Aguda; the ILP and Shulamit Aloni; and Progress and Development and Beduin and Villagers will have the right to implement their surplus agreement.

The other three couples — Likud and Israel Arab List, Popular Movement and Ahva, and Moked and Black Panthers — cannot swap surpluses because one or both of the partners failed to win at least one per cent of the total valid votes cast.

Sorters yesterday began distributing the sealed envelopes containing soldiers' ballots from the national elections according to their places of residence. Supervising the operation, in the Knesset, is Dr. Meir Shaham, the Ministry of Interior's voting inspector (second from left).

Likud-ILP talks start today in T.A.

By SARAH HONIG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Independent Liberal's local party leaders are to start negotiating today with the Likud on the formation of a municipal coalition headed by Shlomo Lahat.

The two lists — Likud with 14 seats assured and the ILP with two — would command a slim majority on the 31-member Municipal Council.

The green light to start serious negotiations was given yesterday by the ILP's Municipal Affairs Committee. The head of the Tel Aviv list, Yitzhak Artzi, told *The Jerusalem Post* that the committee had empowered the party's Tel Aviv branch to make its own decision on joining a coalition. The committee promised there would be no pressure from the national leadership.

(The possibility had been raised that the ILP Executive would attempt to dissuade the Tel Aviv branch from joining a Likud-led coalition if a deal were made with the Alignment on the national level.)

The ILP leader, Tourism Minister Moshe Kol, confirmed in a radio interview last night that the Executive would not dictate to the local party branch on the matter.

The Municipal Affairs Committee empowered the Tel Aviv branch to conduct negotiations "with the view of forming a coalition which would reflect the preferences of the electorate." This is taken to mean that the committee — as does the Tel Aviv branch — prefers Mr. Lahat to incumbent Mayor Yehoshua Rabinowitz, whose Alignment list dropped from 13 councillors to 11.

Mr. Rabinowitz' loss is considered serious not only in the municipal sphere. The incumbent Mayor is one of the leaders of the Gush (Labour Party machine), and his poor showing at the polls is expected to affect his power base.

Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir, a close associate, is expected to exert powerful pressure on Mr. Rabinowitz' behalf — in the form of benefits in the negotiations for a Government coalition to prospective partners in Tel Aviv. But Mr. Sapir's position, too, has been weakened. The Alignment today is far more dependent on the goodwill of potential coalition partners on the national level and will not find it easy to pressure them.

In its negotiations with the I.L.P., the Likud will argue that Mr. Lahat has a clear plurality — 14 Council seats against Mr. Rabinowitz' 11. By teaming up with Mr. Rabinowitz, they would be disregarding the voters' preferences.

Besides, this is the I.L.P.'s chance *to carry out its promise to strike* a blow against excessive demands by the religious parties, Councilman David Shifman, the Likud's campaign manager in Tel Aviv, told *The Post.*

Alignment-I.L.P. stay in office in Herzliya

HERZLIYA. — The Alignment-Independent Liberal coalition which has ruled Herzliya for the last four years under Mayor Yosef Nevo hopes to continue for another term.

The Alignment list lost only one of its nine city council seats in Monday's elections, while the Independent Liberals retained their single seat. This still leaves them a clear majority of nine of the 17 council seats.

Likud gained one seat, giving them six councillors, while the National Religious Party retained two.

French people support Israel, politician says

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The majority of the French people support Israel, but a change in official policy is not likely before the presidential elections, according to a visiting French politician.

Alain Bonnefoy, secretary of the young guard of Jean Lecanuet's tiny Centre Democrate Party in France, heads a twenty-man delegation which winds up a week's visit in Israel today.

President Pompidou's term of office expires in 1976, "but there are good reasons to believe that elections will be held this year," he said.

France cannot play a positive role in the Middle East, Mr. Bonnefoy said, because she is "tied by her pro-Arab stand."

"But we, and practically all Frenchmen, want Israel to live in peace behind secure borders."

Faith in Israel and its ideals was also stressed by Ikuo Itoh, honorary president of the Shalom Alumni Society of Japan, at a luncheon held in honour of a 12-man delegation he heads. The visitors are the guests of the Afro-Asian institute for their week's stay.

TODAY'S POSTBAG

THE RUMANIAN liner, s.s. Transylvania called at Haifa yesterday with 360 Turkish tourists for a one-day stay, as part of a Mediterranean cruise which also included calls at Beirut and Alexandria.

SOLDIERS PLACE more than 40,000 phone calls a day from eight mobile telephone exchanges near the fronts, the Communications Ministry announced yesterday. A ninth exchange was sent to the southern front yesterday.

* * *

THE WINNING six numbers in this week's Lotto lottery were 10, 17, 18, 24, 34, and 35, Mifal Hapayis announced yesterday. The additional number was 6.

PRICE HIKES APPROVED

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Ampa servicing for refrigerators is 22 per cent dearer as of last night, the Public Price Committee announced, and washing machine service cost 23 per cent more. These were only a few of the price rises approved yesterday. The others are:

- *The Jerusalem Post* — 15 ag. on weekdays (to 80 ag.), 25 ag. on weekends (to IL1.75), and IL4.50 a month for a daily subscription. ("Ha'aretz" recently won a price hike to 90 ag. on weekdays.)
- Hogla brand toilet paper, tissues and napkins — 13 per cent.
- Montana brand paper products — between 2.6 and 15.6 per cent.
- Lodzia hosiery and synthetic tricot garments — 15.8 per cent.
- Dtolen cotton yarn — 15.2 per cent.
- Heberlon synthetic yarn — up to 19.5 per cent.
- Gat brand peanuts — 19.5 per cent.

Goren asks Pope to intercede on PoWs

Chief Rabbi Shlomo Goren yesterday asked the intercession of the Vatican on the issue of Israeli prisoners of war in Syria.

The Chief Rabbi asked the Apostolic Delegate in Jerusalem, Msgr. Pio Laghi, to convey his request to the Pope — and the Delegate promised to do so.

Msgr. Laghi paid a visit to Rabbi Goren yesterday.

The Chief Rabbi also asked the Papal See's help on the impasse between Israel and Egypt on the retrieval and burial of Israeli soldiers left dead on Sinai battlefields now under the control of the Egyptian Second and Third Armies.

'War proved merits of rail transport'

By YA'ACOV ARDON
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — A plan to lay a second set of railway tracks, purchase new equipment and build new rail lines received the approval of the Transport Ministry only after "it discovered the merits of rail transportation during the war," Yehuda Reshef, general manager of the railways, charged yesterday.

Mr. Reshef said most of the urgently needed items for the railways had been suggested 20 years ago, but were rejected by the finance ministers and never pressed by indifferent transport ministers.

He said they regarded the railways as an outmoded form of transport, and preferred trucks, despite the considerable savings of rail transport.

Mr. Reshef called a news conference to press for the new IL1,500m. development plan for the railways, first unveiled last Friday before the Knesset Finance Committee. The initial part of the plan, to be carried out in five years, would cost IL600m.

The plan calls for:

- Second sections of track between Nahariya, Tel Aviv and Jerusalem
- New signalling and communication equipment
- Building a link between the Rehov Arlosoroff and Mikve Israel stations in Tel Aviv through the Ayalon Wadi
- An 18-km. link between Kiryat Gat and Ashkelon, which would cut the Oren-Ashdod distance 28 kms, and
- A considerable increase in railway cars.

Aside from an immediate allocation of $10m. to pay for steel rails from Canada and railway cars which were needed urgently during wartime, both the IL600m. and IL1,500m. plans were tentative and required the approval of the Economic Ministers Committee and the incoming government, Mr. Reshef said.

He said the phosphate mines at Oron would be depleted in about three years, and the rail link to a new site discovered by geologists in the area would have to begin soon. A railway line from Oron to Eilat, 250 kms., including a spur to Sdom, for the transport of minerals, could be ready by 1981 and could carry over two million tons in two directions.

Carrying phosphates from Oron to Ashdod costs, at today's prices, IL4.90 a ton by rail, IL12 by road.

(Jordan long ago built a railway line to 'Aqaba with the aid of credit from Germany. The Transport Ministry in the fifties refused a similar offer of credit, at two per cent annual interest, for the construction of the line to Eilat.)

Mr. Reshef also said that workshops and maintenance equipment were antiquated and that some items were fit to be placed in a museum. This discouraged young people from joining the railways and created a manpower problem. Over 1,100 old cars with 20-to-30 ton capacity were overdue for replacement by 500 60-ton cars, capable of carrying the same volume of cargo, he said.

Since last year valuable maintenance work had been done by the railways, thanks to a budget increase from IL10m. in 1972 to IL32m. in 1973.

Of the ten new passenger railcars ordered in Italy, the first two were due to arrive in May, he said.

Id al-Adha begins today

Jerusalem Post Arab Affairs Reporter

Moslems today begin the four-day holiday of Id al-Adha, or the feast of sacrifice commemorating the annual pilgrimage to Mecca — "al-Haj". The holiday is referred to as Id al-Kabir, the great feast, as distinguished from the three-day Id el-Fitr, which marked the end of the month-long fast of Ramadan.

Preparations for the feast reached a climax yesterday with hundreds of thousands of Moslems proceeding to Mount Arafat, "the Mountain of Recognition" near Mecca, where congregants recited mid-day and afternoon prayers and sermons. The pilgrimage celebration in Mecca was transmitted throughout the Arab countries and several Moslem states.

The festival will be marked here with dawn prayers at all mosques.

The spokesman of the West Bank Command yesterday said that the Machpelah Cave at the Ibrahimi Mosque in Hebron, where Jews and Moslems share holy shrines, will be closed to Jewish visitors today for the Moslem holiday. It will be open for Jewish congregants tomorrow and Saturday morning.

ARAB VOTE

(Continued from page 1)

media claiming that the elections signalled a change in the attitude of the Israel Arabs towards the State. Basing their assessments on preliminary results on Tuesday and Wednesday, these observers claimed that the fact the New Communist-Rakah list was given 43,000 Arab votes to boost their three-man Knesset representation by one more seat, marked a turning point in the Israeli Arab sector.

In analysing the situation, the official said that the Israeli Arabs were divided into two main groups: a majority which feels itself integrated in the State, and a minority which thinks otherwise. It is the latter category which swung to the New Communists. The official noted that the October war contributed to stirring the national feelings of this group.

He pointed out that in the Histadrut elections which took place before the October war, the New Communists won, for instance, about 25 per cent of the Arab vote in Nazareth — while in the recent elections they gained about 59 per cent of the vote there. The official stressed that the Communists always gained more votes in the Knesset than in the Histadrut or the municipal elections in the Arab sector.

Gonen sues French paper on war report

HAIFA. — Aluf Shmuel Gonen, who served as O/C Southern Command during the October war, has filed a IL250,000 libel suit against the Paris weekly, "Le Nouvel Observateur," in the District Court here. It calls on the local court to bring charges against several employees of the French paper, through whatever channels the court may choose.

The suit refers to a report printed in "Le Nouvel Observateur" last month, alleging that Aluf Gonen was responsible for the failure to create a fire shield over the Suez Canal to prevent the Egyptian crossing on October 6. The same report, which was picked up here by "Ha'aretz," also quoted Defence Minister Moshe Dayan as allegedly telling Aluf Gonen, "You deserve to be shot for this."

The respondents named in the suit are Tosette Alia, the reporter; Claude Perdrier, manager of the paper; Jean Daniel, the editor-in-chief; and Nouvel Observateur Ltd., the publishers.

Aluf Gonen sued "Ha'aretz" 1[illegible] days ago for IL100,000 damages.

We announce in deep sorrow the passing of our dear

GIORA LOTAN

Wife, Hilde
Sons, Michael and family
Yehoyakim and family
Sister, Gerda Weinstein and family

The funeral will take place today at 1 p.m., leaving from the National Insurance Institute, Head Office, 13 Sderot Weizmann, Jerusalem.

The death is announced of

Dr. GIORA LOTAN

National Rehabilitation Council of Israel
Rehabilitation Committees of Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa, Beersheba, Lod.

The Management and Employees of
The National Insurance Institute

deeply mourn the death of

GIORA LOTAN

One of the founders of national insurance in Israel and first General Manager of the Institute

The funeral will leave from the Head Office of the National Insurance Institute, 13 Rehov Weizmann, Jerusalem, at 1 p.m. on January 3, 1974.

Our sincere condolences
to the Khayat Family on the death of

FUAD (FRED) KHAYAT

Shikun Ovdim Ltd.

With deep sorrow, we announce the death of our dear husband, father and grandfather

SIDNEY LEVART ז"ל

Fanie Levart (Glasgow)
Joyce Shimoni and Family (Moshav Habonim)
Alec Aylat and Family (Ramat Hasharon)

The funeral was held in Glasgow yesterday.
Please refrain from condolence visits.

In deep sorrow we announce the passing of our dear

MALCA BERGER
(née Bochner)

The funeral cortege will leave today, Thursday, at 2 p.m. from the Elisha funeral parlour for the old Carmel Beach cemetery.

The bereaved family
Uri and Nira Berger
Arieh Berger
Ahuva Ronell
and all her family here and abroad

Mazal Tov to
LLOYD STRUVER
on his Bar-Mitzva
at the Western Wall
Mother, Father
and Brothers

The Israel Bach Society
HAIFA — STELLA MARIS
Sat., Jan. 5, at 11 a.m.
NAZARETH — SPECIAL CONCERT
Municipal Community Centre
Sat., Jan. 5 at 7 p.m.

Jewish Agency Head greets
Australian Study Missions

In a statement released today, Mr. Leon Dulzin, Acting Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, welcomed the Principal Contributors and Co-workers Study Mission and the Young Leadership Study Mission, both of the Keren Hayesod — United Israel Appeal of Australia.

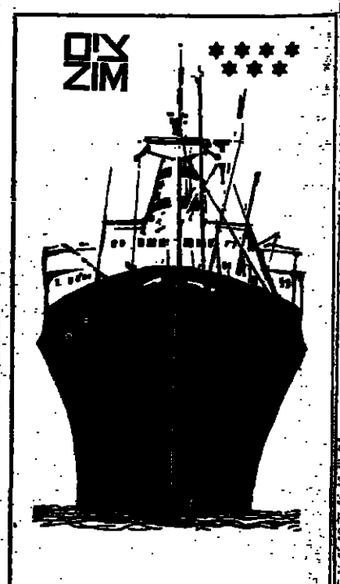
"We welcome you, the leaders of the Australian Jewish community, who have come to express your determined solidarity with Israel and to study the needs of our people in these difficult times," Mr. Dulzin stated.

Mr. Dulzin noted the "unprecedented achievements" of Australian Jewry in the Yom Kippur War Emergency Campaign of the United Israel Appeal. He emphasized Israel's continuing requirements in the fields of immigration and human needs "which are now greater than ever before because they have been aggravated by war. Your mission to Israel," he said, "is an assurance that Australian Jewry will respond in fullest measure to the critical needs of this hour."

Both the Australian missions have planned extended visits in Israel, in order to learn at first hand the problems now facing the country. The Principal Contributors and Co-Workers Mission led by Mr. Isador Magit, Federal President and Mr. Louis Klein, Federal Co-Chairman of the Keren Hayesod-United Israel Appeal in Australia, will visit soldiers at the frontlines and in the hospitals, survey the problems of immigration and absorption, visit settlements throughout the country and meet with top Israeli leaders, to receive their appraisal of current events in Israel.

(Communicated)

DIX ZIM



CARGO VESSELS EXPECTED

AT HAIFA PORT

KATHARINA	2.1.74
ASHDOD	3.1.74
PYEOS	3.1.74
ALEXANDROS	4.1.74
K. PROGRESS	4.1.74
RIVKA	5.1.74
OURANIA	6.1.74
LONDIS	6.1.74

AT ASHDOD PORT

KATHARINA	4.1.74
ALEXANDROS	3.1.74
IRIS	4.1.74
ATHENA	6.1.74
LONDIS	7.1.74

Subject to change without notice
ZIM ISRAEL NAVIGATION COMPANY
General Agents:
M. DIZENGOFF & Co. LTD.

WORLD PRESS SAYS VOTE WEAKENED PEACE HOPE

By DAVID LENNON
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — Despite the strengthening of the hawks as a result of the election, most British papers think there are still reasonable prospects for progress at the Geneva peace talks.

Under the headline, "Israel moves to the right," the "Financial Times" writes: "A Middle East peace settlement may be more awkward to achieve as a result of the swing to the right suggested by the preliminary results of the Israeli election — but if Mrs. Meir returns, the talks could at least proceed, with some faint hope. The Israeli electorate's overwhelming preoccupation with security and defensible borders will have been only partly responsible for the gains made by the right. The other important factor has been disillusionment with the Labour leadership and the Government's failure to anticipate the Arab attack in October.

"The odds are that another election will have to be held," the "Financial Times" said.

The "Daily Telegraph" feels that "it is unfortunate that Mrs. Meir's coalition government will have to enter the momentous peace conference with its majority and its prestige both gravely reduced. The question (is) whether this election means that there is a swing now in progress against what she and her associates and potential successor have stood for . . . willingness to make very considerable surrenders of conquered territories." The paper felt it would be "alarming" if the many voters who switched from Mrs. Meir to Mr. Begin did so because they endorse his party's attitude over territorial concessions.

"The Times" notes that the Likud's influence will now be considerable "but hardly enough to deter the Labour leaders from accepting any compromise with the Arab states which they themselves believe to be acceptable. A more serious obstacle to peace could be the National Religious Party, which for reasons similar to Mr. Begin's, objects to withdrawal from any part of historic Palestine."

Considering the election results themselves, the paper writes that "what is needed in Israel is less a change of parties in government than a change of generations."

The "Daily Mail" believes that "the message of the Israeli voters" is that "there are going to be no easy concessions. Israel must not surrender hard-won territory without making sure of getting cast-iron guarantees of security from the Arabs."

Other cables from abroad:

In an editorial entitled "Uncertain Mandate," the "New York Times" wrote:

"The narrow victory of Premier Golda Meir's Labour Party leadership will permit continuity in the diplomatic efforts already begun, even though the Labour mandate is sharply weakened. The strong showing of the hard-line Likud opposition may look on the surface like an upsurge of hawkish sentiments or may be seen as an act of protest against the leadership in power.

"Monday's vote was hardly a sign of confidence in the leadership of the past, and it will be discouraging if the Premier simply tries to perpetuate the complexion of her former Cabinet," "The Times" said.

French newspapers said the elections have failed to give a clear-cut answer to whether the majority of Israelis favour a peace settlement with the Arabs.

The conservative newspaper "Aurore" said: "The erosion of Mrs. Meir's coalition has been confirmed by the result of the elections. And the advance of the nationalist right — less strong than expected by some — has confirmed the failure of the doves. In other words, this has been a relative success of the hawks.

"The Israeli electorate has partly disavowed those who called for maximum concessions for the Arabs. Here is a fact that will not fail to weigh down the proceedings of the negotiations resuming in Geneva."

The Dutch "Algemeen Dagblad" said: "The election results make it clear that it is no longer possible to find a majority for a policy of peace at any price."

Giora Lotan dead at 71; headed National Insurance

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Dr. Giora Lotan (Lubinski), a founder of the National Insurance Institute, died of a heart attack on Tuesday in Jerusalem at the age of 71.

DR. GIORA LOTAN

Dr. Lotan had a long and distinguished career as a jurist, social worker and administrator in Israel and abroad. Born in Berlin, he first became a labour court judge, and, after the advent of Naziism, was responsible for various aspects of social work and vocational retraining of German Jewry.

After his immigration in 1938 he took over some of Henrietta Szold's work in the social welfare department of the Va'ad Leumi. During World War II and the War of Independence he organized social services for soldiers' families and planned for their vocational rehabilitation.

He became the National Insurance Institute's first Director-General when it was finally established in 1954 and headed it for the next 14 years. He also served as Director-General of the Social Welfare Ministry (1959) and the Labour Ministry (1961).

Since 1951 Dr. Lotan had represented Israel on the Social Commission of the United Nations.

Dr. Lotan is survived by his wife Hilda (née Kohn), two sons and five grandchildren.

The funeral leaves at 1 p.m. today from the National Insurance Institute head office in Sderot Weizmann for the Har Hamenuhot cemetery.

Daylight saving & religious freedom

By AARON SITTNER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Orthodox Jewish circles are maintaining their pressure to have the introduction of daylight saving time — scheduled for January 15 — delayed for about two months.

The fuel-saving measure was universally backed when it was mooted in mid-November. Shortly afterwards, however, it became an issue of "religious freedom," as one person put it.

The problem is based on requirements of *halacha* as they concern the times for prayer. A Jew is required to pray three times daily, and must recite each prayer within its own time ambit. These times are not constant, but vary with the position of the sun in relation to earth.

According to Rabbi David Shisgal of the newly formed Committee for Postponement of Daylight Saving Time, March 15 is the earliest date on which the clock could be advanced without causing hardship to persons who wish to pray before going to work.

"This is a basic religious freedom," he told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday. "Several non-religious Members of Knesset whom we have approached pledged to support us."

He said another dimension has been added to the problem as a result of the war. Many persons who used to shun the synagogue have now become regular worshippers because they have to recite *kaddish* prayer for kin who fell in battle.

The earliest a person may begin his morning prayers is approximately 50 minutes prior to sunrise. In the Tel Aviv area, this would be 5.54 a.m. on January 15, 5.47 a.m. on February 1, 5.36 a.m. on February 15 and 5.21 on March 1.

Rabbi Shisgal said: "Only by March 15, when the beginning time is 5.04 a.m., could the clock be put ahead an hour and leave the religious Jew enough time to pray before starting out to work."

A final decision on the date for introducing daylight saving time is to be made by the Ministerial Economic Committee when it meets on Sunday.

Two extradited to Denmark for murder trial

TEL AVIV. — The District Court here yesterday issued extradition orders against two Israeli Arabs wanted in Denmark on charges of killing a Jordanian there last September.

The two, George Kida, 22, of Jaffa, and Habib Habib, 20, of Haifa, were arrested at the request of the Danish Government when they returned from Copenhagen about two months ago.

Their attorney, Moshe Aloni, said his clients did not challenge the Danish extradition request and were prepared to prove their innocence. He told the court the accusation was a frameup concocted by Jordanians in Copenhagen who were conducting a campaign of terror and violence against Israeli Arabs living in Denmark.

The victim, a 32-year-old Jordanian immigrant worker, was hacked to death with an axe and his bound body dumped in a forest 24 kms. north of Copenhagen. According to press reports, the dead man had bragged of being a member of Fatah. *(Itim)*

Judge Katznellenbogen dead in Tel Aviv at 52

TEL AVIV. — Municipal Judge Baruch Katznellenbogen, an ordained rabbi and a one-time Lehi activist, was buried here yesterday. He died Tuesday night following a heart attack suffered two weeks ago. He was 52.

Judge Katznellenbogen was born in Poland but immigrated to Israel as a boy. He was ordained here and served in the British Army and later in the Lehi underground and the Army. At his discharge, he took up law and worked in various jobs in the Tel Aviv Courthouse, rising to the position of municipal judge a few years ago. *(Itim)*

Ragpicker burns to death

TEL AVIV.— An elderly ragpicker was burned to death late Tuesday night in the abandoned warehouse where he lived in South Tel Aviv. He was identified yesterday as Ya'acov Ben-Arye, 75, of 26 Rehov Hakishon.

Firemen found the body when they came to put out the blaze in the old two-storey building at the corner of Rehov Kfar Giladi.

It is believed the fire was caused by a candle which fell onto a pile of rags. There was no electricity in the house. *(Itim)*

Citrus loaders cut back 'murderous pace'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Stevedores employed on citrus fruit loading in the port have started "uniform speed" work, reducing output by up to 30 per cent. They are now working at the rate of 10,800 crates a shift per gang, just over two-and-a-half times the official norm of 4,200 crates.

During the past two months they had been working "every gang for itself" loading between 12,000 and 15,000 crates.

Some of the men said yesterday tht they had reduced their output "because the pace is murderous. We can't keep it up."

In addition, the high income tax and compulsory loan deductions on the very high bonuses they make "don't make it worth our while." They stressed that they were trying neither to strike nor to stage a slow-down, "but merely adjusting to a uniform rate which all the men can keep up throughout the season," which lasts another three to four months.

However, they hinted that were attempts made to raise the norm, which is generally accepted to be low and outdated, they would drastically reduce the 10,800 crates rate. The port spokesman said that the management had "no reason to expect more than 10,800 crates per shift."

The Labour Council Secretary, Eliezer Wolk, told *The Post* that he thought the time had come to review the low norm. Th pace at which the men had been working during the past two months, "wasn't healthy and should be discouraged."

Two years ago, the fruit loaders cut back the 10,800 crates rate to demand income tax reductions. When the authorities refused to bend and management rejected a proposal that it cover the income tax, they returned to the 10,800 rate after some months.

5,000 volunteers came since war —and most stayed

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Five thousand volunteers have arrived in Israel since the Yom Kippur War.

Mordecai Bar-On, head of the Jewish Agency's Youth and Hechalutz Department, said yesterday that the percentage of those who have dropped out is very low. In a report to the Agency Executive, he attributed this to the close examination of all prospective volunteers in their home countries and the seriousness they have displayed towards their work here.

Except for 600 who arrived here on their own, all have been channelled through the Jewish Agency.

Arye Dulzin, acting Agency chairman, said that the volunteer movement would be widened and given a permanent framework. It will include persons above 30, as well as all levels of education and a variety of professions, he said.

The effort will be coordinated by the Youth and Hechalutz Department.

Epidemic hits Arab cattle

Entire herds of cattle in certain Arab villages may have to be quarantined if other efforts to prevent the spread of brucellosis are not more successful, the Agriculture Ministry announced yesterday. It reported that the highly contagious disease — also known as Bang's disease or contagious abortion — has reached epidemic proportions in certain villages in the Hadera, Nazareth, Acre and Beersheba regions.

The Government is concerned about keeping the disease from spreading to Jewish-owned herds, which have been kept free of brucellosis for years by vaccinating the calves.

As there is no dependable drug therapy, the "test-and-slaughter" approach is used. Certain herds may have to be quarantined until repeat tests can be carried out, it was reported.

Cattle farmers who cooperate with the authorities will be compensated for every head of cattle which has to be destroyed, the Government said.

The Ministry of Agriculture is also warning cattle farmers not to purchase any cattle which have not been tested and certified by a Government veterinarian.

(Brucellosis is transmissable to humans, but normally only by direct contact. There is almost no chance of catching it from pasteurized milk, well-ripened cheese or refrigerated meat. In man the symptoms are fever, chills, weakness and severe pains. It rarely causes abortion in humans.)

Nursing is a dying profession all over

GENEVA. — The world is desperately short of nurses. More nurses are leaving than are entering the profession and experts, brought together by UN agencies to examine the problem, think the shortage is now so critical it is holding back health services in many countries, developed and undeveloped alike.

The experts, whose deliberations were presided over by a woman, Miss Mary Patten, federal secretary of the Royal Australian Nursing Federation, report that one reason for the shortage is that in a changing world, nurses have been left in the lurch: their social and economic status no longer equals their importance to the community.

Traditionally, nursing has been associated in the public mind with religious orders and charity. Nurses were assumed to take vows of poverty and obedience. "This image," say the experts, "has to be eliminated. Nursing should be an independent profession speaking with its own voice. They themselves should determine their own standards of training and qualification."

The poorer countries suffer most. In North America there are 50 nurses for every 10,000 people; 41 in the Soviet Union; 28.5 per 10,000 in Europe as a whole. But in Asia there are only 5.5 per 10,000; in Africa 4.5; and in Latin America and the Caribbean, 2.3.

Getting down to detailed reasons why so many nurses don't stay the course, the inquiry found that more and more is required of modern nurses in knowledge and skills: it takes up to four years of study to become a nurse. Yet the pay of a qualified nurse is often below that of a junior secretary in her first job. No surprise, therefore, that in Britain the latest issue of the "Guy's Hospital Gazette" reports that some nurses work in striptease clubs to supplement their wages.

In one country the experts found the pay of a nurse to be only one-third of that of an unskilled manual worker. Then, while hours of work shrink in most other occupations to fewer than 40 a week, it is not uncommon for a nurse to work 54 or more, and often without over-time pay. They are on call all round the clock.

CRISIS TO WORSEN

The crisis will worsen, says the report, unless nurses are given better pay, better working conditions, improved social and economic status and such elementary rights as collective bargaining with the ultimate right to strike.

(In Israel nurses have the rights of collective bargaining and have already been on strike several times. While they have gained considerable hikes in their wage scales, high income tax, with no relief for working mothers as yet, has caused many married nurses to leave the profession. — Ed. *J.P.*)

All this is now to be put into an international charter prepared jointly by the World Health Organization and the International Labour Organization. It will become a convention to which nations will be urged to subscribe. *(Observer)*

TWO TEENAGERS — Ramgo Aronshvili, 18, and a 17-year-old friend — were remanded for 10 days in Haifa Magistrates' Court yesterday for snatching a young woman's purse Sunday night. Police say the girl's father ran after them and caught them, but was seriously injured in the process.

Haifa cinemas go on strike; want tax credits

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Haifa cinemas went on an indefinite strike last night at less than two hours' notice after Mayor Yeruham Zeisel refused to grant them credit for the payment of the entertainment tax. The public learnt of the strike from a radio news item at five in the afternoon.

The chairman of the Cinema Owners Association, Simha Farbstein, explained that the Union of Local Authorities and the owners had come to an agreement to the effect that, in view of the cinemas' critical situation, payment of the entertainment tax should be put off till March 1. Cinema owners usually buy the printed tickets from the local authority and pay, as their price, the entertainment tax in cash.

"We pleaded in vain with Mayor Zeisel to abide by the national agreement . . . which all other local authorities honoured," Mr. Farbstein said.

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Surcharge levied on cargoes in congested ports

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The shipping conferences will levy a congestion surcharge on general cargoes in Ashdod and Haifa harbours from this morning.

The surcharge comes to 15 per cent of the freight charges on imports and ten per cent on exports. It will not include general cargo shipped in container ships, which get priority in the ports and do not have to wait, or bulk shipments of citrus fruit, grains, cement, etc., for which the freight rates are negotiated between the shippers and the owners.

Agreement on the surcharge was reached yesterday at a meeting of the Port Congestion Review Board, which found that the congestion that has built up in Ashdod and Haifa now justifies a levy. No levy was imposed on Eilat.

The Board will register the losses incurred by each ship as a result of the congestion, with a view to adjusting the surcharge, either up or down, as the situation develops.

The Shippers' Council estimates that the surcharge would raise the cost of Israel's foreign trade by over IL2m. a month. A decision on higher freight charges is to be taken Friday.

SOCCER PREVIEW

LEAGUE LEADERS PLAY BEERSHEBA AT HOME

By PAUL KOHN
Jerusalem Post Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV. — National League leader Tel Aviv Maccabi returns to the Bloomfield Stadium this week to play at home to Beersheba Hapoel. At the same ground, Tel Aviv Hapoel meets Tel Aviv Betar.

Beersheba Hapoel last week scored the biggest win of the day in trouncing Jerusalem Betar 5:0. A repeat performance by Beersheba frontrunners Numa and Barad would make things uncomfortable for the Tel Aviv defence, but the league leaders at home are a different proposition than Jerusalem Betar in Beersheba with a goal average of 9:2 compared to Beersheba's 7:8. Tel Aviv Maccabi must start as favourite to win this match.

Tel Aviv Betar is currently in 4th spot compared to Tel Aviv Hapoel's 11th placing in the league. But only two points separate the teams. Last Saturday at the same ground Hadera Hapoel held Tel Aviv Betar to a goalless draw. On that Betar form, one cannot see Tel Aviv Hapoel faring worse.

Haifa Hapoel will be at home for the second week in succession and will again face tough opposition in last season's champions, Hakoah of Ramat Gan. Both teams were seen at their best last week. Hakoah scored a decisive win over Tel Aviv Hapoel, with Sharabani, Djerbi, Farkas and Co. showing their best football of the new season, at the same time as Haifa was holding Tel Aviv Maccabi to a 1:1 draw. Haifa is not an easy team to beat on its home ground, but Hakoah in present form looks worth at least one point.

Third-placed Netanya Maccabi is also at home again with Jerusalem Hapoel as visitors. The Jerusalem combination strives still for its first win of the new season, but may have to wait more than another week. With George Borba, Saroussi and Oded Machness in the line-up, Netanya Maccabi is a much improved eleven.

On the other hand, Jerusalem Betar appears with an outstanding chance of regaining winning form after four successive defeats. Bnei Yehuda are visitors at the YMCA stadium, and though they beat Haifa Maccabi last week, the newcomers to the National League do not appear sharp enough in attack to become away winners in the capital. Bnei Yehuda has scored only three goals in six games, and a Betar win looks a banker.

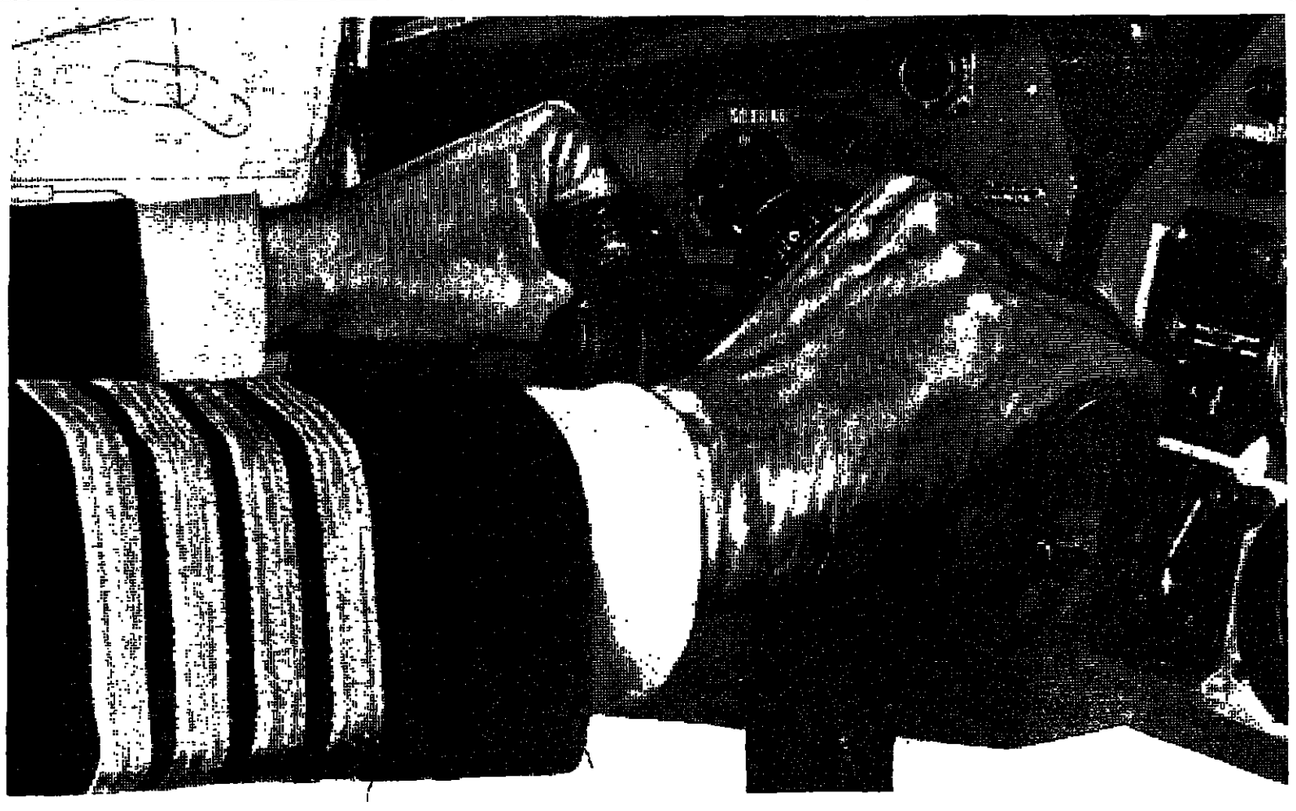
The same cannot be said of the Jaffa Maccabi versus Kfar Saba Hapoel game. The Sharon side has firmly established itself as a serious contender for the national league championship. The Vogel-Marchinsky-Shum trio spells goals, but the Jaffa side has better potential than its league position would indicate, and no result from this match would come as a surprise.

This Saturday sees three crucial clashes in League A matches. In the southern division, Marmorek Hapoel is at home to Holon while leaders Sha'arayim Maccabi plays away at Yahud. All four teams are championship aspirants. In the northern division, the main match is between Ramat Gan Hapoel and Acre Hapoel.

Only two persons marked correctly all 13 matches on last week's Sportoto football pool coupon, each collecting IL176,000. Sixty coupons had 12 correct results, each worth IL1,400. Total income of the football pool reached a season's best of IL1,050,000. A minimum of IL400,000 will be paid out in prize money this week, Sportoto announced.

Sportoto Guide

Tel Aviv Maccabi v Beersheba Hapoel	1
Tel Aviv Hapoel v Tel Aviv Betar	1
Jaffa Maccabi v Kfar Saba Hapoel	x
Haifa Hapoel v Hakoah	x
Jerusalem Betar v Bnei Yehuda	1
Hadera Hapoel v Petah Tikva Maccabi	1
Netanya Maccabi v Jerusalem Hapoel	1
Petah Tikva Hapoel v Haifa Maccabi	1
Herzliya Hapoel v Kiryat Ata Hapoel	2
Ramat Gan Hapoel v Acre Hapoel	1
Netanya Betar v Tirat Hacarmel Hapoel	2
Marmorek Hapoel v Holon Hapoel	1
Yahud Hapoel v Sha'arayim Maccabi	1



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Inside Egypt: for and against peace

There are interests in Egypt working against the attainment of peace with Israel, but also considerations working in the opposite direction, according to Prof. Gabriel Baer, Hebrew University Professor of the History of Muslim Countries.

Prof. Baer will present a paper on the subject at a seminar at the Van Leer Institute in Jerusalem tomorrow.

The paper is based on a study made by Prof. Baer in collaboration with Mr. Matti Steinberg, a research student, on varying interests of significant groups in Egyptian and other Arab society in a peace settlement with Israel. The study was conducted before the Yom Kippur War, but Prof. Baer believes that the views are still valid today.

Prof. Baer is not only regarded as one of Israel's foremost experts on Egypt, but has also been acclaimed by Egyptian editor Mohammed Hasanein Heykal for having written the outstanding studies on Egyptian landownership and guilds ("Al Ahram," June 8, 1973). Only last week his views on Arabic studies in Israel were quoted again, in "Al-Mussawwar," Cairo.

Describing the Egyptian ruling elite in a recent interview, Prof. Baer said that while key positions under the old regime were held by landowner-capitalists and their families and associates, the administration and the economy today are directed by people originating from various groups of what may be called intermediate layers, though these strata are not middle class in the European sense.

ARMY OFFICERS

Of these groups, the army officers constitute the most important one. Egypt, Prof. Baer states, is run by about a thousand officers, most of whom have taken off their uniforms but maintain strong ties with the army establishment and retain the attitude of army officers. The power of the army in Egyptian society was enhanced as a result of the conflict with Israel, and the existence of a constant external threat was regarded as a convincing reason for strengthening the army and its place in Egyptian society.

According to Prof. Baer, Egyptian army officers and Arab analysts, as reflected in their writings, consider the "end of the cold war with Israel and signing of a peace treaty to be a greater danger to Egypt's military regime than a defeat in a hot war which may result from the cold war". The army officer corps, which Nasser once in a critical vein called "the officer politicians" ("al-'askariyyin al-siyasiyyin"), provides the majority of the ministers, governors, ambassadors and directors of companies, enterprises and communications media in Egypt. The group does not create or further the establishment of a middle class.

The technocrats — primarily engineers and economists — are the principal allies of the officers. In 1964, according to editor Heykal, 45 per cent of the directors of large institutions were engineers. In addition to engineers and economists, this group includes university graduates with a scientific education, managers of former companies, and technical experts with initiative and resolution. However, only a few members of this group have attained key political positions, although the technocrats' position seems to have become stronger since Nasser's death, mainly as a result of the weakening of the Arab Socialist Union which now interferes in the nationalized economy less than before.

According to Prof. Baer, there are several interests, some imaginary, preventing Egypt's ruling elite from taking the decisive step of signing a peace agreement with Israel.

The power of the army in Egyptian society was enhanced as a result of the conflict with Israel, and the existence of "a constant external threat" was a convincing reason for strengthening the army and its place in Egyptian society. The military regime, it is believed, fears the signing of a peace treaty with Israel more than losing a war.

OVER-POPULATION

Turning to Egypt's internal matters, especially the ever-growing problem of over-population — the country's population of 35 million is growing by one million annually — Prof. Baer stressed that even the planned increase of jobs would absorb little more than the anticipated population growth in the present decade.

"As long as the ruling elite of Egypt feels that 'the external threat' exists," he said, "it will be justified by the Egyptian public in attaching to foreign policy and military strength priority over internal social problems. The postponement of facing these problems as the exclusive or even central task of the government must be convenient for the ruling group of Egypt, and they may even prefer a continuation of the present situation because it contributes directly to some alleviation of the employment situation. In addition to the men directly recruited, the army is a quite important employer of manpower in the services."

Egyptian apprehension of a settlement with Israel to a large extent is due to fear of economic competition. Industry accounts for an ever-growing share of the Egyptian Gross National Product, and the country's leaders place much hope on industrial development as a partial solution of its employment problems. However, industrial planners may fear that a peace settlement establishing normal economic relations with Israel would expose a great part of the still-young Egyptian industry to competition with Israeli products, since most of Israel's industry produces the same goods as does Egypt's — textiles, food, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, tires, cement, paper, electrical appliances, etc. In some branches Egypt is already exporting, especially to Arab countries, and there, too, it would encounter Israeli competition in case of peaceful economic relations.

Egypt's elite fears not only economic competition from Israel, Prof. Baer stated, but even more they are afraid of economic domination by Israel. The Egyptian army officers and technocrats are aware of Israel's technological superiority and envisage the danger that Israeli experts and companies would flood the countries of the Middle East and establish a kind of Israeli "neo-colonialism" — a function which the elite apparently has contemplated for Egypt itself as the most developed Arab country in the Middle East. Containment of Israel is considered by the ruling military and technocratic elite of Egypt as an important advantage, which can be maintained only by not establishing normal political and economic relations. The "spectre" of Israeli economic neo-colonialism following a peace settlement — Israeli industry exploiting Arab raw materials and manpower, dominating Arab markets, and reducing Arab economies to the function of a country-side serving an Israeli industrial metropolis — haunts not only Egypt's elite, but the leaders of Arab economies and publicists all over the Middle East, Prof. Baer added.

Several considerations, however, work in the opposite direction, pointing to an Egyptian interest in a settlement with Israel. Prof. Baer stated that in case of a settlement, enormous resources again would be made available to the Egyptian economy, such as the Suez Canal (including the settlement of the cities along its banks) or Sinai oil fields. Moreover, vast amounts of expenditure, including tremendous sums of foreign currency, could be redirected from military to civilian needs. The military rulers of Egypt, however, may not be interested in such a diversion for reasons concerning the advantage of their group, but the second component of the new elite, the technocrats, may well hold an opposite view. Under certain circumstances they may prefer the economic and technical development of Egypt to continued heavy military expenditure.

Asked which development might cause a change, Prof. Baer pointed to growing social tension calling for a diversion of resources. The sharper Egypt's social problems become, the stronger and more prevailing will become those parts of the elite whose interests lie in diverting resources from military to civilian purposes. In this respect the technocrats have interests similar to those of the intellectuals, whose allies they may have become in certain situations.

As to the Egyptian intellectuals, their influence seems to have declined compared with their place in Egyptian society in the past, and this must be taken into account when one discusses their interest in a peace settlement. Essentially, they are interested in such a settlement and in terminating the present situation of alternating cold and hot war, as it would bring about a lessening of the army's influence, an increase in the power of civilian groups, a diversion of resources to civilian needs such as education, and therefore a much larger scope for their activity. Moreover, they could expect much more freedom of activity than under present circumstances.

A much stronger force, but an extremely inarticulate one, are the Egyptian lower classes, the workers and *fellaheen* (peasants). For twenty years the military regime has paid ever-growing attention to these two groups in order to integrate them into the new society which it intends to create; it has launched land reform and introduced a whole set of labour laws, and the constitution stipulated that at least half the elected members of the People's Assembly should be workers or farmers. This growing attention will before long encourage workers and peasants to voice their grievances and to strive for the improvement of their lot. Their primary interest is that a greater share of national resources be devoted to this purpose: a peace settlement is, of course, from this point of view preferable to cold war, let alone a hot war, and it would seem that essentially these masses are interested in a peace settlement.

PEASANTS UNCHANGED

One should, however, distinguish between workers and peasants. According to Prof. Baer, the latter have always lacked even a national consciousness, much less a nationalist ideology, and the introduction of Arab Socialism appears not to have changed this, as it has barely penetrated to the villages. Although workers and peasants are a much stronger force than the intellectuals, they do not constitute an independent nor an organized power — the attempt to establish a farmers' union has failed, and the reorganization of the workers' trade unions has succeeded to such an extent that they have become "a tool in the hand of the ruling elite." As against this, workers have been exposed to prevailing nationalist ideologies.

Prof. Baer believes that the Yom Kippur War has not changed the basic attitudes towards peace on the part of the various groups in Egyptian society. "The social problems of Egypt have such large dimensions that it would require the complete effort of a nation to tackle these problems in any way whatsoever. This demands a kind of vision and total effort which I doubt that the group in power is able to recruit. I am afraid that the present leaders of the Arab world, because of their upbringing, their own trend of thought and own vested interests cannot and will not agree to a real peace."

Concluding, Prof. Baer ventured the following prediction: "Although today peasants and workers have little influence on policy-making, in the event of a sharpening social conflict their essential interest may carry greater weight, and in such a case the need to divert resources to civilian needs may also be a factor favourable for a peace settlement. Inarticulate dependent groups with opposite interests may one day exert strong pressure and force a change of policy. The most important of such developments may be the eventual necessity of diverting Egypt's lower classes whose position deteriorates because of overpopulation."

U.S. tax men checking Nixon's returns again

WASHINGTON (AP). — The U.S. Internal Revenue Service said Wednesday it is re-examining President Nixon's income tax returns for several years.

The IRS said representatives of President Nixon are cooperating fully in the probe and had authorized disclosure of the action. It did not say what years would be covered by the review. But there has been controversy over the President's returns for 1970, 1971 and 1972.

The President paid total taxes for these three years of less than 6,000 dollars.

An IRS spokesman said in answer to a question that the tax agency could recover past taxes due for all three of those years, but that the statute of limitations would have expired for taxes due from previous years.

The IRS did not disclose the reason for its probe.

The agency said it has arranged to exchange information on the President's tax returns with the congressional joint committee on internal revenue taxation, which has agreed, at Nixon's request, to review his returns for the years since he entered the White House in 1969.

The President's attorneys have extimated Nixon could owe as much as $267,000 in back taxes if the deductions he claimed are disallowed.

On December 8, Nixon released a mass of personal financial data and allowed newsmen to inspect his income tax returns for the years 1969 through 1972.

The material showed that Nixon paid a total of $78,651.10 in federal income taxes for the four years, the bulk of it in 1969.

The main reason for the small tax payment during the past three years was a controversial deduction Nixon took for donating his vice-presidential papers to the government.

Some critics claim Nixon failed to fulfill the legal requirements for making the donation before a provision allowing such deductions expired.

Nixon himself asked the joint committee to review the $500,000 in deductions he took for donating the vice-presidential papers.

Nixon also asked the committee to decide whether he was right in not declaring a taxable gain on the sale of some property in San Clemente, California, in 1970.

Nixon said he paid no taxes on the deal because he was told at the time that he had made no profit. But a later audit of the chief executive's finances, ordered by Nixon himself, concluded that he had a $117,370 profit on the transaction.

The committee agreed to review Nixon's finances, but said it would not limit itself to the two areas he mentioned.

Nixon has said he would abide by the committee's finding, even if he owed back taxes.

There have been estimates that Nixon could owe as much as $300,000 in back taxes and interest if the committee rules against him on both matters Nixon asked it to review.

Nixon mistake over job for wife

SAN CLEMENTE (Reuter). — A slightly shamefaced White House announced yesterday that President Nixon had acted illegally in appointing his wife, Pat, to an unpaid government position a few days ago. The position was temporary chairman of a new 25-member National Voluntary Services Advisory Council.

The White House now has discovered that, under the law, the President cannot appoint his wife to any government post, paid or unpaid. It said that "due to administrative error," Mrs. Nixon's appointment was announced before all checks were made to determine whether she was eligible for it.

Mrs. Nixon's appointment to the council was annulled, but the White House said it hoped the council would elect her honorary chairman.

Heathrow arrests

(Continued from page 1)

or accomplices near the scene of the crime, and this has made it even more difficult for the investigators.

The police have asked taxi drivers who might remember a man wearing an olive-green army surplus type anorak to come forward. They hope that perhaps the gunman took a taxi to the area of Mr. Sieff's home in St. John's Wood on Sunday. They are also asking boarding houses and small hotels if the man might have been a weekend guest.

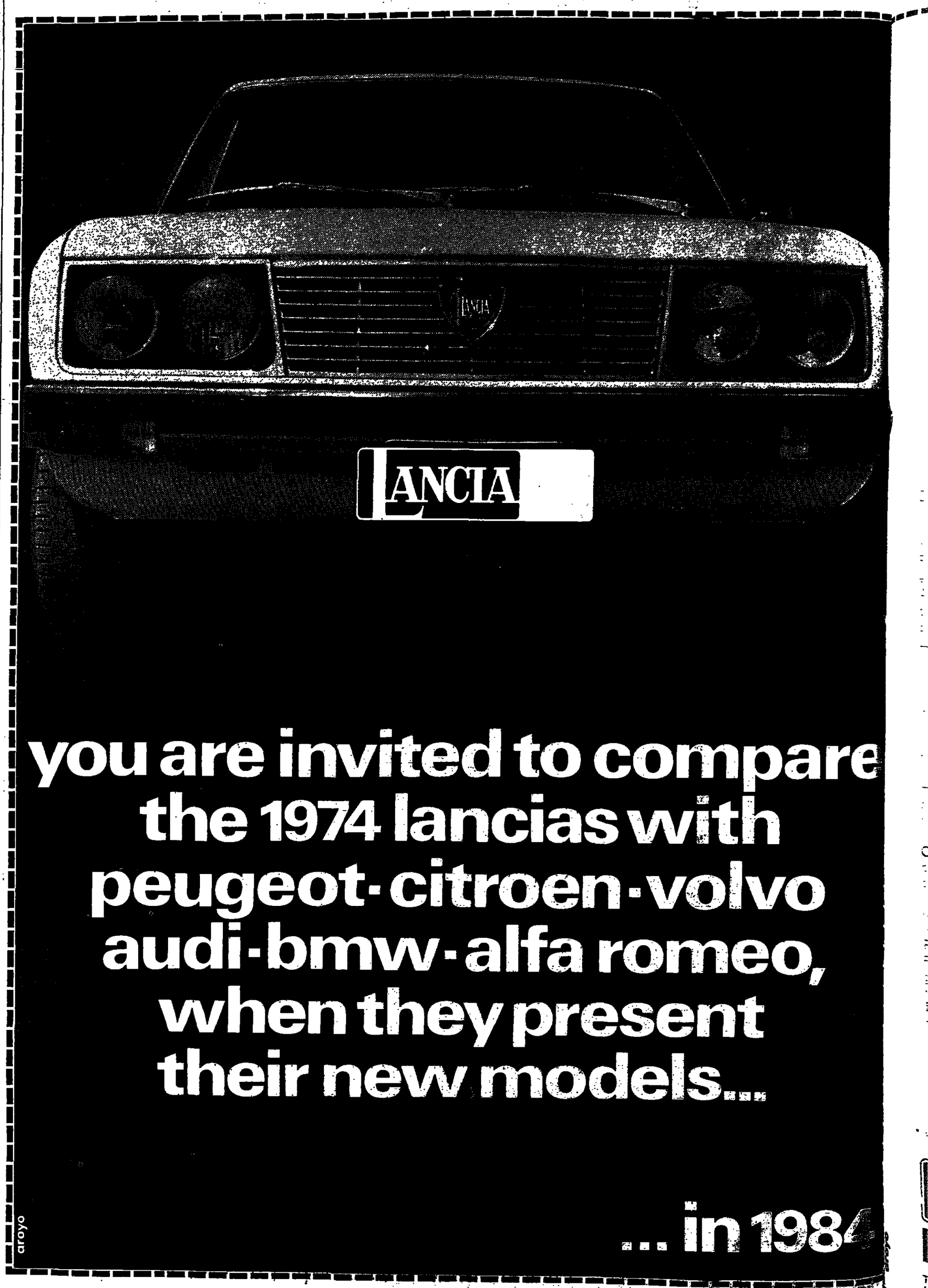
Mrs. Lois Sieff stressed how difficult it was to get a clear picture of the man because he was all bundled up with fur-trimmed hood and scarf. Her own quick thinking may well have helped to save her husband's life.

After she heard the doorbell ring "I came out of my bedroom to go downstairs. Then I saw a man push our butler, Manuel, and start climbing the stairs. I saw my husband coming out of the bathroom just as the gunman reached the top of the stairs.

"I don't really know what I did then. All I remember is running back into the bedroom and locking the door. I picked up the telephone and dialled 999. Then I heard the shot. I didn't know who was hurt — my husband or the butler. I had already asked for the police, then I asked for an ambulance."

The police and an ambulance arrived on the scene within minutes and Mr. Sieff was in hospital shortly after being shot.

Commander Ron Ashby of Scotland Yard who is in charge of the investigation, reports that the bullet removed from Mr. Sieff's neck was of nine mm. calibre but was unable to identify the weapon which fired it.



Chou said stronger in army reshuffle

By K.C. THALER

LONDON (UPI). — A major military reshuffle in China appears to have strengthened the position of Premier Chou En-lai, who has recently been under pressure from political opponents, China experts said here yesterday.

The reshuffle, said to be the biggest since the ouster of former Defence Minister Lin Piao, also underscored the growing importance the regime of chairman Mao Tse-tung is attaching to the strengthening of the uneasy Sino-Soviet border.

Experts said it appears that Chou has emerged considerably strengthened, and that his policy of improving relations with the U.S. has gained support.

The most significant shift was believed to involve the appointment of Li Teh-sheng — the army's chief political commissar — as military commander of Shenyang, the headquarters of the northeast military region, which shares a long border with the Soviet Union.

Many other key regional military commands also have been changed in the reshuffle, the full implication of which have not yet been fully assessed in the West.

Inter-party struggles have been going on in China for some time and have lately increased in intensity.

Chou has been opposing a shift towards Moscow, and, as the chief architect of the reconciliation with Washington, has reportedly had to bear the brunt of opposition pressures on international and democratic policy.

The political leanings of the rising star, Li Teh-sheng, and his future role in his new post offer a variety of interpretations in this context. Some consider him an emerging major power factor in the regime.

SEVEN BLASTS IN CYPRUS PORT

NICOSIA (UPI). — Seven bomb blasts destroyed cars and damaged buildings in the southeastern port of Larnaca yesterday and Tuesday, in the latest wave of political violence between supporters of guerrilla leader Gen. George Grivas and President Makarios.

Police said the blasts were politically motivated. Sources in Larnaca said that the targets — private cars and homes — belonged to followers of Grivas.

'SOLZHENITSYN MAY BE PROSECUTED'

Stalin victims get into print

MOSCOW (UPI). — The Soviet Union published very limited editions of works by two writers that were suppressed in the Stalin era, according to the weekly "Knizhnoe Obozrenie."

The writers are Osip Mandelstam, widely regarded as the greatest Soviet poet of the 20th century, and Mikhail Bulgakov, a satirist whose works lampooned Soviet society.

Western sources have said the decision to publish is "at most a crack in the door" that does not necessarily indicate significant liberalization in the literary field. They said it was unlikely any of the books would appear in Moscow bookstores, as only 30,000 copies of the Bulgakov and 15,000 of the Mandelstam were published.

Some of these copies were reserved for Writers Union members, some were sent to libraries and others sent abroad.

Mandelstam is not widely known outside literary circles in the Soviet Union. In the 1930s he wrote a poem about Josef Stalin which described him as destroying people mercilessly. The poem was never published but fell into the hands of the secret police. Mandelstam was sent into exile in Siberia and later placed in a labour camp where he apparently was executed in the 1940s. Before his imprisonment, he wrote a poem in praise of Stalin in an apparent effort to avoid punishment, but the manoeuvre failed.

Bulgakov's works that have been published include "The Master and Margherita" and "The White Guard." In the latter novel he depicted a Kiev family hostile to the Bolshevik revolution in more human terms than enemies of Soviet society are normally portrayed in Soviet literature.

Bulgakov died in 1940. He is better known to the Soviet public than Mandelstam.

Meanwhile, many Western diplomats here say they will not be surprised if authorities bring criminal proceedings against the Nobel prize-winning author Alexander Solzhenitsyn for publishing abroad a highly critical book on Soviet labour camps.

The book, "The Gulag Archipelago," appeared in Russian last Friday in Paris and is to be published in other languages later.

The Voice of America, the BBC and other Western radio stations have been giving the book extensive coverage in broadcasts beamed to the Soviet Union.

But the Soviet press has remained silent and officials decline to say anything.

However, Boris Pankin, head of the new Soviet copyright agency, said in an interview 10 days ago that any Soviet author who bypasses his agency and deals directly with a foreign publisher is violating Soviet law.

Apparently he referred to foreign trade laws that prohibit Soviet citizens from engaging in private trade. Violators of such laws are subject to imprisonment.

"The Soviets are in a real dilemma," one diplomat said. "If they prosecute Solzhenitsyn, they damage their standing in the West just at the time they are trying to present a good image at the European Security Conference.

"But if they take no action, they are in effect telling a lot of other writers that Soviet law can be violated with impunity."

Many diplomats believe the problem will be considered at the highest levels of the Soviet government, and that this will take some time. In the interval, some consider it likely that a press campaign against Solzhenitsyn may be launched.

SPEED LIMIT LAW SIGNED BY NIXON

"Washington Post" says Saudis in dilemma

SAN CLEMENTE, California (Reuter). — President Nixon yesterday signed a law virtually forcing all states to impose a maximum road speed limit of 55 mph (88 kph) to save petrol during the current oil shortage.

Signing the bill, Mr. Nixon said he had been gratified and encouraged by the number of states that had already lowered speed limits to 55 mph or less in accordance with an earlier request he made.

Mr. Nixon also signed a measure designed to aid the country's ailing railways in the North-East and Mid-West, saying that the energy crisis emphasized the need to rebuild and strengthen the nationwide rail freight system.

The bill authorized $1,500 million in government guaranteed loans to reorganize seven railroads now in bankruptcy, and over $500 million in direct payments for interim cash assistance to the railroads.

The bill to lower road speed limits will cut off government funds for highway construction to any of the 50 states that do not reduce maximum speeds to 55 mph.

In an editorial on oil and Saudi Arabia, "The Washington Post" said yesterday: "The political pressures and counter-pressures now building in Saudi Arabia are going to determine a great deal more than the course of the Geneva talks. Saudi Arabia, with its feudal government and its aging monarch, is the only country in the world with the physical capacity to relieve the oil shortage and force prices back downward. It makes very little difference how much oil the other members of the Arab cartel decide to produce. They cannot sell enough to make any real difference to the world's oil markets. The errratic fluctuations of Arab oil policy since mid-October suggest that the Saudis have not sorted out in their own minds the various dangers and opportunities that the invocation of the oil weapon has revealed.

"Although they do not discuss it in public, there is another obvious consideration in the Saudis' minds. They are sitting on the largest and most accessible pool of oil in the world, the value of which in recent weeks has risen quite literally beyond calculation. For many powerful industrial countries, the availability of this oil means the difference between economic growth and a much darker and more turbulent prospect.

"Saudi Arabia's total military strength amounts to fewer than 50,000 men. This is one-fourth the strength of its ambitious and well-armed neighbour across the Persian Gulf, Iraq. The Iraqis' chief supplier of weapons is, of course, the Soviet Union. The strategic situation in the Persian Gulf offers a great many reasons why the Saudis might hesitate to destroy altogether their relations with the United States and Western Europe."

Bohlen, U.S. diplomat, dies

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — Mr. Charles E. Bohlen, a long-time professional diplomat and specialist on Soviet affairs, died of cancer on Tuesday night in the Washington Medical Centre at the age of 69.

Mr. Bohlen, who was President Franklin Roosevelt's interpreter and adviser at the summit conferences with Josef Stalin and Winston Churchill at Teheran and Yalta and President Harry S. Truman's interpreter at the Potsdam meeting, was also an adviser on Soviet affairs to almost every Secretary of State after the war.

His last major assignment was as Ambassador to France for five years beginning in October, 1962, when he was appointed by President John Kennedy.

Mr. Bohlen retired in 1969 after serving 40 years as a diplomat and State Department official.

In the 1930s he began a life-long study of Russia, and in 1934 helped open the first American Embassy in the Soviet Union. Mr. Bohlen was fluent in Russian, and familiar with Russian history and culture, and was regarded here as a man who understood the Soviet leaders. In 1953 he was appointed U.S. Ambassador to Moscow for four years by President Eisenhower.

In his memoirs "Witness to History 1929-1969," which were published last spring, he set out what he regarded as America's best policy—to keep "our defence sufficiently strong to deter the Soviet Union from any possibility of yielding to the temptation of 'first strike' with nuclear missiles."

Indian probe into death of 163 off Dubai

NEW DELHI (UPI). — The Indian Government is awaiting details of the reported drowning of 163 Indians of Dubai last month after they had been expelled from the emirate, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said yesterday.

He said the government was in contact with the United Arab Emirates Embassy here and with its own mission in Dubai.

According to Indian news agency reports, Dubai Authorities put 315 illegal immigrants from India aboard an "India-bound launch" after they were refused entry into Dubai.

The launch sank off Dubai and 163 of the 315 drowned, the reports said. The survivors returned to Dubai, where they were jailed.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman said the government had no additional information on the mishap.

News of the accident — on December 10 — reached India through cables and letters from the survivors, the agency reports said.

Jobless Indians have been going to the Arab sheikdoms for many years in search of work.

Abe Beame, left, at a ceremony on Tuesday at which he was inaugurated Mayor of New York City. Administering the oath is Nathan Sobel, a Brooklyn surrogate, who has been a friend of Beame for more than 50 years. In the centre is Mrs. Mary Beame. (AP radiophoto)

'We want food, not speeches,' Gandhi told

NEW DELHI (AP). — Angry demonstrators, shouting "We want rations, not speeches," threw shoes at Prime Minister Indira Gandhi as she spoke yesterday in a Central Indian state which was paralysed by a one-day general strike called to protest rising prices.

The Prime Minister, who was not hit, abruptly ended her speech at a public rally in Nagpur, 500 miles south of Delhi, by declaring: "Some people can disturb this gathering, but not the country's march towards progress."

Part of the crowd, which was estimated to be in the tens of thousands, turned unruly and began pushing towards the speaker's dais as Mrs. Gandhi appealed to everyone to be disciplined in helping the government overcome economic difficulties. "We are trying to harness technology and science to remove poverty," she said.

Mrs. Gandhi came to Nagpur on the day that leftist opposition parties and trade unions staged strike throughout Maharashtra State, of which Bombay and Nagpur are the two largest cities.

The State's Home Minister, Syared Pawa, told a news conference in Bombay that six persons were killed and two others wounded at Vani, a rural Maharashtran town, when police opened fire to quell a mob that had tried to attack an official's residence during the strike.

Africans derail Rhodesia train

SALISBURY (UPI). — African guerrillas derailed a train on the main Rhodesia-Mozambique line, but the track has now been cleared and service resumed, a Rhodesian Railways spokesman said yesterday.

He said the mixed goods and passenger train was derailed on New Year's Eve.

Reports from Mozambique said that the train was derailed after hitting a landmine, and that a second breakdown train sent to its rescue was machine-gunned.

IRA vows to end 'alien curse'

BELFAST (UPI). — Gunmen exploded five bombs across Northern Ireland during Tuesday night in what could be the start of major terror offensives by both Roman Catholic and Protestant extremists, the police said yesterday. The bombs caused no injuries.

The IRA has vowed to step up its campaign this year. "We look forward with confidence to 1974 as a year in which the British rule in Ireland shall be destroyed and the curse of alien power banished from our lands for all time," says an IRA statement issued to local newspapers. "The full resources of our movement will be directed towards that end."

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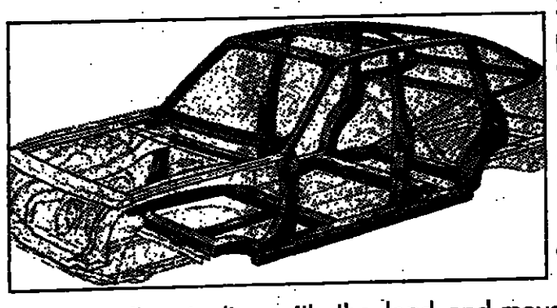

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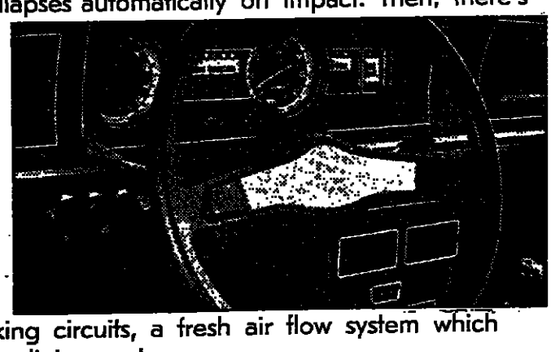

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DEPARTURES: TWA 811 to Rome, Paris and Boston, 0600; El Al 457 to Rome and Paris, 0645; TWA 741 to Frankfurt and N.Y. 0700; Swissair 331 to Zurich, 0720; El Al 347 to Zurich, 0730; El Al 455 to London 0805; TWA 841 to Athens, Rome and N.Y. 0815; KLM 526 to Amsterdam, 0825; Air France 137 to Nice and Paris 0845; El Al 001 to N.Y. 0900; Sabena 202 to Vienna and Brussels, 0905; BEA 483 to London, 0925; El Al 357 to Frankfurt, 1010; El Al 459 to Copenhagen, 1115; BOAC 317 to London, 1125; Tarom 246 to Bucharest, 1400; Lufthansa 637 to Munich and Frankfurt, 1605; THY 997 to Istanbul, 1650; TWA 810 to Bombay and Bangkok, 1810; Alitalia 739 to Rome, 1820; BOAC 318 to Teheran, 1835; El Al 361 to Vienna, 1900; Cyprus Airways 303 to Nicosia, 1915; El Al 151 to Teheran, 2200.

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JERUSALEM

● Israel Museum:
Sun., Mon., Wed., Thur. 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Tuesday 10 a.m.-6 p.m. Fri., Sat. 10 a.m.-2 p.m. Entry free for soldiers in uniform.
Henry Moore — Elephant Skull. Land of Dolls.
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2. Morning half-day tour of all Hadassah projects. IL8.40 ($2) per person towards transportation and refreshments. By reservation only: Tel. 86333.

Hebrew University, conducted tours in English, weekdays at 9 and 11 a.m. starting from the lobby of the Administration Building at the Givat Ram Campus. For tours of the Mt. Scopus Campus, please call Tel. 80211, ext. 725.
Jerusalem Biblical Zoo, Schneller Wood, Romema, Tel. 533822, 7.30 a.m.-dusk.

Tel Aviv

Tel Aviv Museum, Sderot Shaul Hamelech. Exhibitions: Posters from the U.S.A. (New Building): the Museum Collections.
Helena Rubinstein Pavilion, 6 Rehov Tarsat, Graphic Art in Israel Today.
Sun-Thur. 10 a.m.-5 p.m.
Fri. 10 a.m.-2 p.m., Sat. 6-10 p.m
Ha'aretz Museum, Tel Aviv Museum Centre, Ramat Aviv. (1) Glass Museum; (2) Kadmon Numismatic Museum; (3) Ceramics Museum; (4) Museum of Science and Technology; (5) Museum of Ethnography and Folklore; (6) Alphabet Museum; (7) Nechushtan Pavilion; (8) Tel-Qasile Excavations; Open: Sun., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., 9 a.m.-4.00 p.m. Fri., 9.00 a.m.-1 p.m. Sat. 10.00 a.m.-2.00 pm
Museum of Antiquities of Tel Aviv-Yafo, 10 Rehov Mifratz Shlomo. Open as above.
Museum of the History of Tel Aviv-Yafo, 27 Rehov Bialik. Open as above but closed Saturday.

● Tel Aviv University:—
Free conducted tours in English of Ramat Aviv Campus daily (except Saturday). Assembly point at University 10.30 a.m. Public Relations Dept. Transportation — on Mondays and Wednesdays — from hotels: 9.40 a.m. Tadmor, Sharon, Accadia, Validor, Samuel, Astor, Dan, Park, Deborah, Adiv, 10 a.m. Sheraton, Hilton, Ramat Aviv, Ami Shalom, Basel. For further details Tel. 416111, Public Relations Dept.

Mizrahi Women's Organization of America and Canada, 16. 18 Rehov Dov Hos, Tel Aviv. Call Tel. 220187, 243106; Jerusalem 222646, 521608; Haifa, 64528; Beersheba, 3171.

Ort Israel: For visits, please contact ORT Tel Aviv, Tel. 762291/2; ORT Jerusalem, Tel. 233675; ORT Haifa, Tel. 668000; ORT Netanya, Tel. 22922.

National Religious Women's Organization: Mizrahi and Hapoel Hamizrahi Women in Israel, 166 Rehov Ibn Gvirol, Tel Aviv: Call Tel. 788942, 440316; Jerusalem: Tel. 30620, 35282, Mondays/Wednesdays, guided tours through Neve Sara Herzog Complex, Bnei Brak.

Moetzet Hapoalot — Pioneer Women: Courtesy tours Sunday through Thursday 3 a.m., Tel Aviv Histadrut Bldg., 93 Rehov Arlozorov, Tel. 261111, Jerusalem, Beit Elisheva, Rehov Elazar Hamodai, Katamon, Tel. 31316, Haifa Community Centre: Rehov Zahal, Kiryat Eliezar, Tel. 522654. Phone for Reservations.

Wizo Tourist Club, 116 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 232989, 8 a.m.-2 p.m.
Canadian Hadassah-Wizo Office, 116 Hayarkon, Tel. 227060, 8 a.m.-2 p.m.
Israel Wax Museum, depicting the "Rebirth of Israel." Shalom Mayer Tower, Tel Aviv, Tel. 57304.

REHOVOT

Tourists interested in visiting the Weizmann Institute of Science should phone the Visitors' Section, Tel. 03-951721, ext. 597, between 8.30 a.m. and 1 p.m.

CINEMAS

JERUSALEM
(4.00, 7.00, 9.00)

ARNON: Temptation. **CHEN:** Seven Erotic Women. **EDEN:** Stranger In The High School. **EDISON:** The Fist Of Vengeance **HABIRAH:** Guess What We Learned In School Today? **JERUSALEM:** Big Show In Las Vegas. **ORGIL:** Cross Current **ORION:** Even Angels Eat Beans. **ORNA:** Scarecrow. **RON:** The Wounded Butterfly. **SEMADAR:** Minnie And Moskovitz.

TEL AVIV
4.30, 7.15, 9.30)

ALLENBY: Gunfight At The O.K. Coral. **BEN YEHUDA:** Kill. **CINEMA ONE:** The Dead Are Alive. **CINERAMA:** Kill And Pray. **CHEN:** The World's Greatest Athlete. **DEKEL:** Velvet House. **EDEN:** Joe The Boss. **ESTHER:** The Makintosh Man. **DRIVE-IN-CINEMA:** The Train Robbers, 7.15, 9.30. **GAT:** Pete 'N' Tillie. **GORDON:** Le Grand Blond Avec Une Chaussure Noire. **HOD:** The Clay Pigeon. **LIMOR:** The Last Of Sheila. **MAXIM:** A Place Called Trinity. **MOGRABI:** Man Of The East. **OPHIR:** White Lightning. **ORDAN:** The Day Of The Jackal. **ORLY:** Waterloo Bridge. **PEER:** L'Heritier. **PARIS:** Straight On Till Morning. **RAMAT AVIV:** A Few Hours Of Sunlight. **STUDIO:** Journal Intime D'Une Demi-Vierge. **TCHELET:** Play It Again, Sam. **TEL AVIV:** Le Droit D'Aimer. **ZAFON:** The Heartbreak Kid.

RAMAT GAN
(7.15, 9.30)

ARMON: Decameron No. 2, Bank Robber, 4.00. **HADAR:** The Getaway, 4.00, 7.15, 9.30. **LILI:** Fritz The Cat, Tarzan And The Valley Of Gold, 4.00. **OASIS:** Last Tango In Paris, 6.30, 9.00. **ORDEA:** Fright. **RAMA:** From Russia With Love. **RAMAT GAN:** The Neptune Factor.

HERZLIYA

DAVID: La Tigo, 7.00, 9.15.

PETAH TIKVA

SHALOM: Adrift, 7.00, 9.15.

HAIFA
(4.00, 7.00, 9.00)

AMPHITHEATRE: Lady Whirlwind. **ARMON:** Return Of Sabata. **ATZMON:** The Getaway. **BEIT ROTHSCHILD:** The Fox, Mon; Tues; Wed; 6.45, 9.00. No Blade Of Grass, Sun; 9.00 M, Comme Mathieu, Thur; 8.45. **CHEN:** What Do You Say To A Naked Lady? **MIRON:** Heroine. **MORIAH:** Fritz The Cat. **ORAH:** Fright. **ORION:** How To Catch A Man. **ORDAN:** Monique. **ORLY:** Le Grand Blond Avec Une Chaussure Noire, 6.45, 9.00. **PEER:** Ransom For A Man. **RON:** Bussance At High School. **SHAVIT:** The Thief Who Came To Dinner, 6.45, 9.00.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
256, 522 and 221 M.

News: 5.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a.m., 12.00 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p.m. 12 midnight, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00

7.58 a.m. Opening 8.05 "Famous Artists" — with Neville Marriner, Roger Lord, Dina Avrech, Yehudi Menuhin, Uri Shoham, Hanoch Gruenfeld, The Deller Consort, Bonifacio Bianchi, Alessandro Pitrelli, Janet Baker, Dietrich Fischer-Dieskaum Yona Ettlinger and The Swingle Singers 9.05 "Sound of Opera" Massenet: from "Manon Lescault Handel: Aria from "Rinaldo" (D. Fischer-Dieskau); Moniuszko: from "Hal ka." 9.55 English news. 10.05 "Light Classical Music" Curzon: Miniature Overture (Conductor: George Weldon); Ponce: Concerto for Guitar and Orchestra (Soloist: John Williams); Poulenc "Les Biches" (Conductor: Roger Desormiere). 10.55 French News. 11.00 News in easy Hebrew. 11.05 Ivrit La'am. 11.15 Programmes for Elementary Schools. 11.35 Songs and Melody 12.15 Programmes for Elementary schools 12.35 Midday Concert Debussy: "La Mer" (Conductor Pierre Boulez). 1.05 "At Midday." 1.35 Midday Concert — Paul Creston: "Invocation and Dance"; Elgar: "The Wand of Youth." 2.05 Mother and Child. 3.05 "Listen to the Band" 4.05 A Moment of Hebrew. 4.06 Book Review 4.10 Literature for High Schools 4.30 "Waves of Sounds 5.05 "From our Concert Halls" (Second Broadcast) the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by George Singer — Tchaikovsky: Symphony No.4 5.55 English News 6.05 "People and Figures." 6.25 Programme for the worker and employer 6.50 French News. 6.55 For the Farmer 7.05 "This Day." 7.25 Bible Reading Yeshaayahu, chaps. 7 and 8. 8.05 "New Dimensions in Music" (Live broadcast from the Tel Aviv Museum) John Cage: two songs (Stella Richmond — Soprano, Richard Bernard — Closed Piano); Yitzhak Sadai: "From the Diary of a Percussionist (Richard Bernard — Percussion); Webern: Sgring Quartet opus 28; Penderecki: String quartet (The New Israel String Quartet) Morton Subotnick: "Play 4" (Malka Laks, Piano, Richard Bernard, Vibraphone, Stella Richmond, Soprano, Jaacov Menze, Cello) with students from the American School, tape and film) Producer — Joan Williams. 10.05 Family Magazine 11.05 "This Night." 11.25 "Great Artists" — Solomon (Piano) 12.05 A moment of Poetry 12.08 Close Down. 2.05-5.00 Songs and Tunes. 5.05-6.00 Same as Second Programme.

SECOND PROGRAMME
457, 423, 256, 249, 355 and 349.5 M.

News: 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 11.00, noon, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 midnight, 1.00, 2.00 3.00

5.05 Songs and Tunes 5.55 Religious Service. 6.05 Exercises 6.15 Musical Clock 6.55 Programme Announcements. 6.59 A Moment of Hebrew 7.05 "This Morning" 7.25 "Hebrew songs." 7.55 "Green Light" 8.05 Announcements 8.10 "Good Morning 8.55 Names and Events in the Headlines 9.05 Good Morning (cont.) 10.05 "Here at Home." 11.40 Where to go and light music. 12.05 Programme for the Worker and the Employer 12.30 "Smile" — songs and Sketches 1.05 "At Midday" 1.25 Hebrew songs 2.05 This is Rivka Michaeli 3.05 Popular Songs 3.55 Encore — ed. by S. Rosen. 4.05 A Moment of Hebrew 4.06 "Hebrew Edition" — Foreign Songs translated into Hebrew 4.30 S. Rosen's Quiz. 4.35 Hebrew Edition (cont.) 5.05 Personal Request 6.05 Oriental songs 6.45 Today's sport 6.55 Announcement. 9.05 "Club of Music" — Public Performance with soldiers somewhere in Ramat Hagolan. 10.05 "The Story of a File." 11.05 "This Night."

ISRAEL TELEVISIO SERVICE

5.30 News 5.32 Circus 6.00 The World of Walt Disney 8.00 Entertainment from Holland. 8.30 Mabat 9.00 Hawaii 5-0. 9.50 Morasha 10.30 The match of the week. 11.20 News

ARABIC: 6.30 News 6.32 Cartoons 6.45 This is your problem. 7.30 News

EDUCATIONAL: 8.15 Geometry 8. 8.40 Literature 2-6. 9.05 Maths 6. 9.25 Electricity 8. 10.00 Technology 9. 10.20 Geometry 8. 10.45 For Kindergarteners. 11.05 Biology 9. 11.2[illegible] Science 6. 12.00 Algebra 9. 12.[illegible] Science-physics 7. 1.00 Electricity 10. 1.30 Ne bougeons plus 1.40 film. 4.[illegible] English 10. 4.25 Geometry 8. 4.4[illegible] Youth Magazine

11.25 "I am yours and you are mine." 1.05-3.00 Hebrew songs and tunes.

FIFTH PROGRAMME
455 M.

6.58 Opening 7.00 News and "The Day." 7.26 Song and Melody. 8.00 News 8.05 Song and Melody

IMMIGRANTS HOUR
457, 423, 256, 249, 355 and 349.5

7.00 p.m. News in easy Hebrew 7. Georgian 7.30 Yiddish 8.00 Ladino 8. Mograbi 8.30 Rumanian 8.45 Russian 9.00 Close Down.

ENGLISH NEWS AND PROGRAMMES

7.00 a.m. (4th programme and short waves);
9.55 a.m. (1st programme);
1.30-2.00 p.m. (4th programme and short waves);
5.55 p.m. (1st programme);
8.30-8.45 p.m. (4th programme);
10.00-10.45 p.m. (short waves)

FRENCH NEWS AND PROGRAMMES

7.15 a.m. (4th programme and short waves);
10.55 a.m. (1st programme);
2.00-2.30 p.m. (4th programme and short waves);
6.50 p.m. (1st programme);
8.45-9.00 p.m. (4th programme);
12.00-1.00 a.m. (short waves).

1st Programme — 256, 522, and 2[illegible]
4th Programme — 407, 445 and 3[illegible]
Short Waves — 16, 19, 25, 31, [illegible] and 49 M.

GALEI ZAHAL

News: Every hour on the hour. 6.05 Early Morning Tunes 6.55 Soldiers and their Families 7.05 Morning Tunes (cont.) 7.55 Programme Trailer. 8.05 Zahal's Diary 8.30 Requests 11 Uri Sela's Corner 11.05 Warm and Tasty 12.05 Zahal's Diary 12.20 Warm and Tasty 1.30 "It Happened. It Happened." Warm and Tasty 1.55 Announcements Soldiers 2.05 Light entertainment Mani Peer and Revital Amit. 2.30 2.57 Programme Trailer 3.05 Light entertainment (cont.) 4.05 Please Call Zahal's Diary 5.40 Tunes for Everyone 6.05 "What would have happened if there would have been no Atom Bomb on Hiroshima?" 7.05 By Request. 10.0[illegible] night — with Yoseph Lapid. 11.45 [illegible]ni's Talk." 12.05 Zahal's Diary. "Night Birds" — with Uri Lotan Pnina Bat Zvi. 3.05-6.00 Tunes Night.

The Israel National Opera

TEL AVIV • Jan. 5, 8.30 p.m.
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR/ DONIZETTI
T.A. 12.1 (8.30) • Haifa 17.1
Jerusalem 21.1 (6 p.m.)
THE CIRCUS PRINCESS
Operetta by E. Kalman

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Registration has begun for a non-residential course in

practical nursing

for men and women with families,
The course will open in February 1974 at the Hillel Yoffe School of Nursing, Hadera.

- Length of the course will be 18 months.
- Conditions of acceptance — at least 8 years' schooling.
- For registration please apply directly to the Principal, Hillel Yoffe School of Nursing, Hadera.

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RENTING: Apartments:
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2½ Rooms. Reh. Hayarkon, fully furn. IL650
5 Rooms. Ramat Aviv, fully furn. IL1,500
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Long and Short term. From IL500
NETANYA — 12 Reh. Smilansky (crn. Reh. Krause) Tel. 053-25846

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

A new course at the School for Licensed Sanitarians

will start on Sunday, January 13, 1974.

The course will be held at the Professor Mar Centre for Training in Public Health, Assaf-Harofeh Hospital, Zrifin.

Those who have already registered for the course are asked to confirm their participation.

Those who have registered for the course but are now on active service with Zahal are asked to advise their Army Post Number in writing, or to contact Tel. 03-965827.

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Please apply, giving curriculum vitae, to P.O.B. 90, Tiberias.

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FIRST SEMINAR: POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS IN ISRAEL
January 3: Public policy-making in Israel — Prof. Yeheskiel Dror
January 10: Israeli politics after the — Prof. Asher Arian
January 17: The judicial body of the State — ustice Haim H. Cohn
SECOND SEMINARY: ARTS AND ARCHAEOLOGY IN ISRAEL
January 24: Israel Literature — Writer Aharon Meged
January 31: Israel Art —Indigenous or Cosmopolitan (with slides)— Dr. M. Mendelson
Full details on above seminars to be advertised shortly.
Information and registration at ZOA HOUSE 1 Rehov Daniel Frish, Tel Aviv

MINISTRY OF HEALTH
Nurses Section
Registration is continuing for the
practical nurses course
which will start shortly at the Shaar Menasheh Hospital.
Acceptance conditions:
Age: at least 17
Education: at least 8 years of schooling.
Registration at the Nursing School, Shaar Menasheh (near Hadera).

JUDEA AND SAMARIA COMMAND **MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS**
NEW TELEPHONE TARIFF — JUDEA AND SAMARIA

The Staff officer for Telecommunications responsible for telephone services in the area advises the public that a new telephone tariff went into operation in Judea and Samaria on January 1, 1974.

A. Tariff
1. Local calls — 25 ag. (instead of 20 ag.).
2. Connections between village subscribers connected to the same urban exchange or between a village subscriber and an urban subscriber connected to the same urban exchange — unlimited number of calls for a flat rate of:
2.1. Private subscribers' tariff — IL 8 per month
2.2. Commercial tariff — IL1,800
(This replaces the tariff rate of 40 ag. per call of 3 minutes or part thereof, in effect until now.)
3. The allowance of free calls is now cancelled.

B. Reductions for Employees of the Military Government
1. Employees of the Military Government, pensioners, and widows of Military Government employees will pay 50% of the tariff for services.

C. Reductions for Blind Persons and the Disabled
Blind persons and disabled persons who present a certificate, issued by the Area Headquarters Health Officer, testifying that they suffer 80% or more blindness or disability, will pay 50% of the tariff for services.

Additional details can be obtained from the offices of the Military Government, or from any post office in the Area.

MUNICIPALITY OF ASHDOD
TENDER No. 05/E-2/ISP/73
THE ISRAEL SEWERAGE PROJECT

The Municipality of Ashdod hereby invites Contractors to submit a bid for the supply, erection and commissioning of new mechanical and electro-mechanical equipment in the existing sewage pumping station No. 1 in Ashdod.

Tender Documents and Forms of Tender can be obtained against payment of IL200.- (non-reimbursable) from the City Engineer's office, Migdal Hamashim, Rova Alef, Ashdod.

Prospective tenderers should submit their bids in two copies on the forms to be supplied to them and in compliance with the conditions of the tender.

Bids accompanied by a Bank Guaranty of 5% of the bid total, valid for a period ending 120 days from the last date set for the submission of the tender, must be placed in the tender box of the above address not later than noon, on January 25, 1974, or to be mailed by registered mail to the above address, to arrive not later than January 25, 1974.

The envelope containing the bid should be marked:
Tender 05/E-2/ISP/73
The Israel Sewerage Project
City Engineer's Office
Municipality of Ashdod

Bids arriving, for whatever reason, after January 25, 1974 will not be considered.

Bids submitted without the required Bank Guaranty will not be considered.

Terms of Payment: As specified in the Tender Documents.

Bids may be submitted by a Contractor who has been prequalified and has been notified to that effect and also by others registered in the "List of Qualified Contractors" issued by the Ministry of Finance, January 1973.

A site inspection tour for the Contractors will be held on January 9, 1974, leaving from the Water Dept. office at 10.30 a.m.

The Tender Board will not be bound to accept the lowest proposal or any other proposal for the entire Tender or parts thereof.

Eng. Z. ZILKER, Mayor
Municipality of Ashdod

Ashdod, December 1973

ISRAEL LANDS ADMINISTRATION
TENDER 3/73
Bids are invited from contractors recognized by government ministries for
THE DEMOLITION OF MAHANEH ALLENBY, JERUSALEM — DEMOLITION OF STRUCTURES AND THE REMOVAL OF THE BUILDING RUBBLE.
The tender specifications can be obtained from our offices at 6 Rehov Shamai, Jerusalem (Room 44) against payment of IL25.
Bids must be submitted by 12 noon on January 18, 1974.

BAT-DOR DANCE COMPANY
TEL AVIV, Bat-Dor Hall, 30 Rehov Ibn Gvirol.
Tomorrow, Friday, Jan. 4 at 2 p.m.
Tickets: Bat-Dor offices, 30 Rehov Ibn Gvirol, Tel Aviv, Tel. 263175, and all other ticket agencies in town.

ISRAEL BROADCASTING AUTHORITY
SEEKS
TRANSLATORS
For translation from English to Hebrew, from French to Hebrew, from English to Arabic, and from Arabic to Hebrew.
The place of work is Jerusalem. Candidates will be required to pass language examination.
Please apply in writing giving curriculum vitae and certificates testifying education, to the Film Purchasing Dept. Israel Broadcasting Authority, Romema Television Building, P.O.B. 7139, Jerusalem.

Freight market prices tripled in one year

LONDON (AP). — Although freight rates now stand approximately three times higher than 12 months ago, the freight market is entering the new year laden with problems and uncertainties. But despite currency confusions, the Middle East war and the oil crisis, 1973 was a profitable year for shipowners.

Such was the volume of demand for freight space that most of the huge quantity of laid-up shipping was quickly absorbed in lucrative trading or sold for greatly-increased scrap prices.

The outlook for 1974 is darkened by the world oil crisis, serious bunker difficulties being experienced in most parts of the world — notably the Far East — and a large number of oil carriers plying for business on the dry cargo routes.

TEL AVIV STOCKS

Devaluation jitters end, Natad falls

TEL AVIV. — The pre-election itters about devaluation which sent he price of the Natad dollar up o an even IL5 — subsided yesterday with a bang.

Speculators threw more than one million dollars on the stockmarket yesterday in an effort to sell them at the high price — but they only orced the price down to IL4.80. At this price some $243,000 worth were traded.

The first day of trading in the New Year saw an irregular stock market. The turnover was IL668,900. Although ILDC rose by 3.5 points to stand at 158 (6,000), ATA 'C' dropped by three points to 107.5 (20,000), and Hadera lost 2.5 to stand at 257 (34,000).

But IDB gained 1.5 to stand at 47.5 (20,000), while Bank Leumi stood firm at 249 with a turnover of 21,000.

Index-linked bonds were in high demand with many rising by two to three points. Financial circles say this rise is due to reports that the index rose considerably during December.

		2.1.74	30.12.73
DEBENTURES			
LINKED TO THE DOLLAR			
% Dead Sea Junior	r	246.2	246.2
% Electric Corp. A	r	134.5	134.5
% Electric Corp. B	r	148.5	146.2
LINKED to the C.O.L. INDEX			
Principal & Interest)			
Shilta 1965, Index 110.1	b	354.2	253.5
Mishahon 1968, Series 41	b	103.7	104
Mishahon 1969, Series 41	b	200.7	199.7
COMMERCIAL BANKS & BANKHOLDING COMPANIES			
Mizrahi Hityashvut	r	219.5	219
I.D.B. pref	r	177	177
I.D.B. Bankholding	r	147.5	146
Union Bank	r	281	281
Israel British Bank	b	295	295
Discount Bank "A"	r	422	425
United Mizrahi Bank	b	133	133
Bank Hapoalim—10%	b	332	332
Bank Leumi—"A"	r	249	249
MORTGAGE BANKS			
Gen. Mortgage Bank	b	201	201
Carmel Mortg. & Inv.	b	124	122.5
Bank Binyan	b	220	220
Rev. & Mortg. Bank	b	237	237
Housing Mortg. Bank	b	169	170
Mefahot 8%	b	203	203
Mefahot	b	200	200
SPECIALIZED FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS			
Ind. & Dev. Bank 8%	r	68.5	69
Hassneh Insurance	b	188	186
Sahar—"C"	b	215	215
COMMERCIAL SERVICES & UTILITIES			
Motor House	b	66	64.5
Melek C.	r	148	142
Cold Storage—IL10	r	131	137
Israel Electric Corp.	r	53	53
Lighterage & Supply	r	147	146
LAND, BUILDING & DEVELOPMENT			
LAND CITRUS			
Hazorim	r	180	180
Africa Isr. IL10	r	255	256.5
Isr. Land Dev.	b	158	154.5
Kolel Boneh—10%	b	133.5	133.5
Property & Build.	r	181	181
Suraz	b	140	137
Mehadrin	r	190.5	190.5
A.C.P. Isr. Citrus	r	81	81
Anglo-Isr. Investor	b	135	135
Tel Aviv	r	60	57
Y. Or Ltd.	r	157	157
Tasco—8%	r	71.5	68.5
Tasco—O.	r	58.5	56.5
INDUSTRIAL			
Atlantance—B	r	500	500
Teko—2.5	b	97.5	97.5
Electra—5	r	180.5	182.5
"Argaman"—8%	b	285	285
"Ata"—C	r	107.5	110.5
Nubek	b	312.5	316
Elect. Wire & Cable	b	167	168
Nesta	b	1160	1100
Chem. & Phosphates	r	53	52.5
Lewin Epstein	b	50	50
Koller Textile	r	170	173.5
Shonecia—8%	b	85.5	85.5
Paper Mills	r	257	259.5
Tassis "B"	r	205	198
Lechustan	b	242	251
Themen—8%	b	120.5	120.5
Taal" Plywood	b	164	166
Elite (A)		268.5	268.5
INVESTMENT & HOLDING COMPANIES			
Ikar	b	71.5	71.5
Alern	b	139	139
Israel Central Trade	r	196	196
Bank Hapoalim	b	226	226
Isras	b	91.5	97
Wolfson IL10	b	84.5	83.5
Hapa	r	110	110
Discount Bank	b	189	189
United Mizrahi	b	99.5	99
Bank Leumi	r	180	180
Tryen Investment	r	86	81.5
Assuta-For. Trade	r	76	76
Export Bank	b	56	56
Dal Investment	r	180.5	180.5
Dal Industries	r	180	180
FUEL & OIL			
Naphta OTC	r	60	57.5
Lapidoth OTC	r	125	121.5

b-bearer; r-registered
B-buyers only; S-sellers only
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Japhet Bank Ltd.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE
SPOT RATES
Wednesday's Rates

Dollar	2.3150/65	per £
DM	2.7230/50	per $
Swiss Fr.	3.28¼/3.2900	per $
French Fr.	4.7500/7575	per $
French Fin.	493½/494½	per $
Lire	612½/613½	per $
Belgian Fr.	41.62/67	per $
Dutch Fl.	2.8400/40	per $
Yen	280.25/30	per $

Gold price: $113./114.
FORWARD RATES

	1 Mo.	3 Mos.	6 Mos.
£/$	2.3300/25	2.2750/75	2.2432/57
DM/$	2.7330/375	2.7332/375	2.7350-410
Sw.Fr./$	3.2825/950	3.2825/950	3.2875/950

Mifal Hapayis Draw Today at 7 p.m.
חפעל הפיס

Dollar jumps, gold soars on European markets

LONDON (AP). — The U.S. dollar rose sharply yesterday on the West European money markets because of fresh uncertainties over oil supplies. The gold price soared.

In Frankfurt the dollar opened at 2.7215 marks, up from Monday's close of 2.7030, in the wake of Libya's decision to more than double the posted price of its oil. Libya is West Germany's main oil supplier.

In Paris, the dollar hit a post-devaluation record of 4.760 commercial francs from Friday's 4.7085. The financial franc was quoted at 4.94 against the dollar, up from 4.885, with dealers predicting it would go over the 5.000 level.

In London the pound fell by more than a cent and was quoted at $2.3130 in early deadlines.

The price of gold was fixed at its highest for nearly five months on the London bullion market. The official morning price of $114.75 an ounce compared with Monday's close of $112.5.

The cost of a kilo gold bar rose in Paris to a record 18,250 francs, up from 17,500 francs.

U.S. oil firms sued for anti-trust acts

DETROIT (AP). — A $270,000m. anti-trust suit, charging major oil companies committed illegal acts which led to the energy crisis, was filed in U.S. District Court by Monday.

The class action suit charged the oil companies with violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Act and with contriving a fuel shortage to gain excessive profits from higher priced petroleum products. The suit was made on behalf of Detroit Attorney Edgar Dietrich as a representative of all American citizens affected by the fuel shortage.

Police raids raise Lilienblum prices

TEL AVIV. — In Lilienblum Street police renewed their raids yesterday and prices rose as a consequence. The dollar cost IL4.95; a kilogram of gold IL18,000; and the DM, IL1.85.

The dealers say that the market has reorganized inside and those with "connections" who know where to go can find "goods" at lower prices. Those who have to buy on the street however will have to pay much higher prices as long as the police raids continue.

Japanese F.M. to sign trade pact in Peking

TOKYO (Reuter). — Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira left here yesterday on a four-day visit to China during which he will sign a bilateral trade agreement mutually granting most-favoured-nation trading status.

The pact will be the first practical agreement to be concluded between the two nations since they restored diplomatic relations in September, 1972.

During his stay in Peking, Mr. Ohira will also hold talks with Chinese Premier Chou En-lai and other Chinese leaders on bilateral topics and international issues.

Government sources said the new trade pact would further encourage two-way trade, which has been expanding since the restoration of diplomatic ties.

According to the semi-official Japan External Trade Organization, two-way trade totalled more than $2,000m. last year, almost double that of 1972.

WALL STREET Closing Wed., January 2, 1974

Waiting and watching

NEW YORK (AP). — Stock market prices were mixed in the first trading session of the year yesterday, as Wall Street mulled over political and economic questions.

The Dow Jones industrial average was up a fraction of a point half an hour before the close, while advances led declines by an ample margin in fairly slow trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

One analyst noted, "There's a lot of waiting and watching. Many investors have their eyes on the Geneva peace talks."

Gold-mining stocks climbed sharply in active trading after the precious metal soared to its highest point since August 1972 on European markets.

The Dow Jones Index of 30 industrial stocks closed up 4.46, at 855.32.

Airco Inc	13¾	Cont Can	21	John Joh	16½	Roan Sel	5½
Alcan Alu	39¼	Cont Oil	54⅝	John Man	114¼	Rockwell Int	25⅝
Allied Ch	49⅛	Cont Tel	18¼	Jon Lau	18	Royl D	33⅞
Allied Str	30⅝	Cont Data	34	Kais Alum	20	Russ Tog	9⅛
Allis Chal	8¼	Corning	75¼	Kenn Cop	45⅝	Safeway	37⅛
Alcoa	72⅝	CPC Intl	26⅝	Koppers	42¼	Schering	70
Am Airlin	8⅝	Crane Co	15⅝	Libb O Fd	25⅝	Scott Pap	14¼
Am Bdcst	22½	Crown Cork	22⅞	Ligget My	30	Sears Roe	80¼
Amer Can	26⅞	Crwn Zell	36⅝	Litton Ind	6⅞	Shell Oil	69
A Cyan	19⅛	Dan River	8⅞	Lockheed	3½	Singer Co	39⅞
A Home	39⅝	Deere Co	50¼	LTV Corp	10¼	Smits KF	50⅛
A Mtl Clx	51⅝	Dist Seag	42½	Macy RH	17¾	Sony	27⅛
Amer Mot	8⅞	Dow Chem	57¼	Magnvox	6⅝	South Ry	50⅝
A Smelt R	23⅝	Dress Ind	65¼	Mfrs Han	36¼	Sperry Rnd	
Am Stand	10⅝	Dupont	160½	Marath	48¼	St Brands	49
Amer T & T	50	East Airlins	5⅝	Marcor	20⅝	St Oil Cal	35
AMF Inc	00⅝	E Kodak	115⅝	Marsh Fd	17¼	Std Oil Ind	105
Ampex	3⅝	Eaton	25¼	Martin Mar	14½	Std Oil Oh	77¼
Anaconda	27⅝	El Paso NG	13⅝	Matsush	16⅝	Starl Drug	25⅝
ASA Ltd	76⅝	ESB	25¼	McDon'D	14⅝	Stu Wor	26⅞
Atl Rich	0101⅝	Esmark	25	Merck	80⅝	Sun Oil	56⅝
Avco	8⅝	Exxon	66½	Minn MM	78⅝	Teledyne	14¼
Beckman	28¼	Fair Cam	48½	Mobil Oil	58	Tenneco	22½
Bell How	22½	Firestone	14	Monogm	4¼	Texaco	29½
Bendix	65	Fst N City	45⅝	Monsan	54½	Texas Gulf	31⅝
Benguet	3¼	Fluor Cp	57½	Moor McCor	12⅝	Texas Instru	106¼
Beth Stl	32½	Fd Fair	6⅝	Morgan J	65⅝	Textron	19⅝
Boeing Co	12⅝	Ford Mot	40½	Nabisco	37½	Transwair	15⅝
Bois Cas	13⅞	Gen Dynam	20¼	Nat Cash R	31⅞	TriCon	66⅞
Borg War	18⅞	Gen Elect	62⅝	Nat Distil	12½	TRW Inc	68
Braniff	9⅝	G Fds Corp	63	Nat Indust	11⅝	Twent Cent	5½
Brist My	46⅝	Gen Mills	54⅝	Nowest Air	19⅞	UAL Inc	23⅛
Brunswck	14⅝	Gen Mot	46	Occ Pet C	8⅝	Unil Ltd	—
Burl Ind	20¼	Gn Tel El	24¼	Olin Corp	22⅝	Unil NV	40½
Burroughs	205¼	Gen Tire	18⅞	Otis Elev	35⅝	Un Carbide	33⅞
Camp Sp	29⅞	Genesco	5¼	Owen Ill	31½	Uniroyal	7⅝
Cdn Pac	17½	Georgia	38	Pac Gs El	23½	Unit Aircraft	33⅝
Canal R	11⅝	Getty O	163	Panam W A	4⅝	Unit Brands	8
Castle Cke	16½	Gillette	35	Penn Centrl	4	US Indust	8⅛
Cater Tr	66½	Goddric	16⅝	Pepsi Co	69¼	US Steel	37¼
Celanese	28½	Goodyr	15⅝	Pfizer	43	US Tobac	13⅝
Cerro Cp	13⅝	W R Grace	24½	Phelps D	46½	UV Ind	34½
Chase Manh	66⅝	Grt A & P	9⅝	Phil Morr	114	War Lam	86
Chem NY	43¼	Gulf Oil	24½	Phil Petro	68	Wells Far	22¾
Chessie Sys	61⅝	Gulf Wn	23¼	Polaroid	72	Wn Un	14⅝
Chrysler	15¼	Hew Pack	81⅞	Proct GM	91½	Westg Elec	25
Cities Svc	60	Honywel	71⅝	Qukr Oat	30¼	Weyerhs	39⅛
Coca-Cola	124½	Howmet	13½	Rabystos M	41	Woolworth	18½
Colg Pal	24⅞	IBM	242⅝	Ralston P	19¼	Xerox Co	121½
CBS	25⅝	Int Harv	26⅝	RCA	18⅞	Zenith Rad	26¼
Colu Gas	25⅝	Int Nickel	34⅞	Revere Cop	7⅝		
Colum Pict	2⅞	Int Paper	52½	Reyn Ind	41⅛		
Con Edis	19⅝	Int T & T	27⅞	Reyn Met	19		

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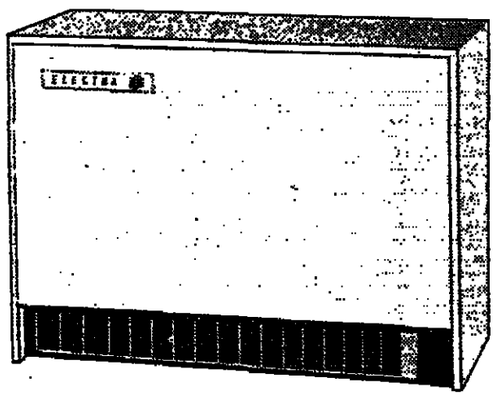

MAXIMUM HEATING
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ELECTRA

ISRAEL'S ECONOMY IS STILL DEPRESSED

Productive investment is urgently required

By MOSHE ATER
Jerusalem Post Economic Editor

WHEN the man-in-the-street thinks of the state of the economy he has in mind mainly the supply — ample or short — of commodities, the employment situation and business activity. For an economist, however, the dominant factor is investment, because neither supply nor employment can be maintained for long unless used up or obsolete assets are duly replaced, and care is taken to achieve an adequate growth of their productive capacity.

The changes and dislocations caused by the Yom Kippur War have made investment an even more crucial factor because so many assets have been lost, or their productive potential reduced, and new ways and means must be created in order to keep the economy viable.

Before the war, the situation was different. Gross domestic investment was increasing — by and large — at a more rapid rate than the GNP and some experts considered it excessive. In 1972 it advanced 8.4 per cent (in real terms). The forecast for 1973 was 16 per cent. In actual fact, the growth rate during the first three quarters of 1973 seems to have been close to 20 per cent, though mainly on account of the upsurge in residential construction. Investment — including housing — accounted for almost 23 per cent of our aggregate use of resources. But the slowdown in the last quarter of the year wiped out most — if not all — of the increase over the 1972 volume.

The question now asked is: what is going to happen this year — and beyond?

On the face of it, the answer depends on the removal of technical bottlenecks — such as shortage of trucks and key-men — and on a concerted push to get things moving again at full speed. About 40 per cent of the pre-war gross investment was residential construction, which could be revamped easily. Whether or not acquisition of a "second home in Israel" by Jews abroad will be affected, local demand for housing can be maintained on a high level by providing convenient mortgage terms and other financial arrangements. Flats are required for immigrants, newly-weds, and slum dwellers, but in addition other sections of the population are likely to invest heavily in real estate in view of the inflationary conditions we are now facing. As a matter of fact, the completion of projects started — and largely sold — will assure a substantial volume of housing activity for a long time.

Forecast: austerity and smaller profits, and meanwhile no government policy.

Nor should there be any difficulty in promoting non-residential investment. Over one half of the funds invested in "economic" — i.e. non-residential — assets in 1972 were in projects controlled — directly or indirectly — by the public sector. Almost one third of that was in business companies, and the rest in assets of state, municipal, national and welfare institutions. In 1973 the development budget was cut for emergency reasons. Now it could be expanded. And there should be no lack of worth while, if not urgent projects.

However, the above reasoning is misleading. It dodges the crucial question; whether we shall have enough capital invested in the creation of productive assets, which will contribute to our economy's earning power. It lumps private assets (and investments) such as real estate, together with national assets such as factory projects creating purchasing power or enterprises working for export, and those servicing local customers and fed by their purchasing power — such as a school, a clinic, or a road. Obviously, we can spend more or less lavishly on bricks and mortar and on all kinds of public programmes, and in the process provide employment and boost economic activity. But will such investment regenerate our economy and improve its viability under the trying conditions of the aftermath of war and world recession?

When this question is kept in mind it becomes evident that capital spending is only one element of the required investments which depend also on apt initiative, on know-how, and management, which alone can assure their proper economic performance. Over the past years these business-minded investments accounted for about 40 per cent of the local investment total, and about 80 per cent of the capital concerned was invested by private enterprise. However, even before the war these investments had ceased to expand and their percentage of the investment total was beginning to decline owing to the widespread expectancy of a slowdown. With a long period of austerity looming ahead, together with the risk of war, a downward trend can reasonably be expected.

Another contrary factor must also be taken into consideration, namely the adverse structure of our capital market. As our economy has been coming of age, an ever-growing share of business investments has been coming from the expansion and diversification of existing enterprises. But in the circumstances now prevailing, most companies will have to look forward to smaller profits, and to the need for larger operating capital — in order to finance ampler emergency stocks and set off slower sales turnover and an increased resort to cash payments.

After the Six Day War, productive investments soared under the combined impact of defence orders, export prospects (after the 1967 devaluation), a booming home market (at a somewhat later stage), and increased financial and tax incentives. Now defence orders again warrant full employment in a number of factories, but do not seem to be generating substantial new projects. Exports are languishing not only because of technical shortages, but also because of lower profitability. The home market is depressed.

Before the war, it was widely argued that the incentives provided under the Encouragement of Capital Investments Law were excessive, that they tended to create a privileged group of capitalists financed by the state at preferential terms and enjoying extra low tax rates, and that this increased the strain imposed on other people, adding to the social tension, and undermined tax and work morale. All of these arguments may now gain ground.

On the other hand, the Bank of Israel has been arguing that quite "extraordinary" incentives will have to be provided in order to secure the amount of investments required for a proper functioning of our economy even at a reduced level of activity and growth. The authorities concerned have hitherto shelved the issue. But time is pressing, and a decision whether and what to do in this respect will have to be taken before long.

Third party sues driver and insurance company

(Continued from Sunday)

Having set out the legal position with regard to an insurance company's right to join an action brought against the insuree only, the President, Justice Agranat, went on to point out that a third party is entitled to take a short cut by bringing one action only against both the insuree and the insurance company (see C.A. 33/54, P.D. 8/427). In that eventuality, he continued, the insurance company may produce all their defences, including their denial of the driver's responsibility for the accident and their challenge of the amount of damages claimed, and their defence would have to be determined on all fronts before judgment could be handed down against the driver-insuree. This would not, however, prevent the plaintiff from asking for a judgment in default against a driver-insuree who had not submitted a statement of defence, as even though such a judgment might not be binding on the insurance company, it could enable the plaintiff to collect his damages from the insuree, in the event the latter had sufficient resources.

It would appear from the above, held the President, that counsel for the respondents in the present case had erred in failing to participate in the hearing on the application for a judgment in default against the driver. For the respondents had an interest in preventing the handing down of such a judgment, which would be binding on them by virtue of section 10(1) of the Third Party Risks Ordinance, until such time as they had presented their own defence on all fronts (see also Friedman on Motor Vehicle Insurance, 1972 ed., p. 184) However, there was no justification for denying the respondents their right of defence because of a procedural-technical error only, particularly as the District Court had also erred in thinking that their defence was

In the Supreme Court sitting as Court of Civil Appeals

Before the President (Justice Agranat) the Deputy President (Justice Sussman) and Justice Kahn.

Fruma Yorman, Appellant, v. Hassneh Insurance Company, Respondent (C.A. 604/72)

The Jerusalem Post LAW REPORT
Edited by Doris Lankin

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1974

EFFECT ON INSURER OF JUDGMENT IN DEFAULT AGAINST INSUREE

still available to them despite their failure to appear at the hearing for a judgment in default against the driver-insuree. It was only just, therefore, concluded the President, that the Supreme Court exercise the powers vested in it by section 423 of the Civil Procedure Rules and make a decision which ought to have been made by the lower court: that is, that it correct the judgment in default handed down against the driver-insuree by the addition of a proviso to the effect that it should not be allowed to prejudice the insurance company-respondent's defence with regard to the driver's liability and to the amount of compensation claimed.

The appeal should, therefore, be dismissed.

Justice Sussman

Justice Sussman, with whom Justice Kahn concurred, pointed out that since the ruling in C.A. 35/54 (P.D. 8/427) the law in Israel has been that a person injured in a motor accident may sue the wrongdoer and his (the wrongdoer's) insurance company at one and the same time — instead of waiting to bring an action against the latter — until such time as he has received judgment against the former. However, he continued, whether the injured person sues both defendants together, or whether he sues one after the other, the extent of the obligation flowing from the existence of an insurance policy does not change, while the insurance company enjoy the same rights under the Motor Vehicles Insurance (Third Party Risks) Ordinance whether they be sued together with the wrongdoer or separately.

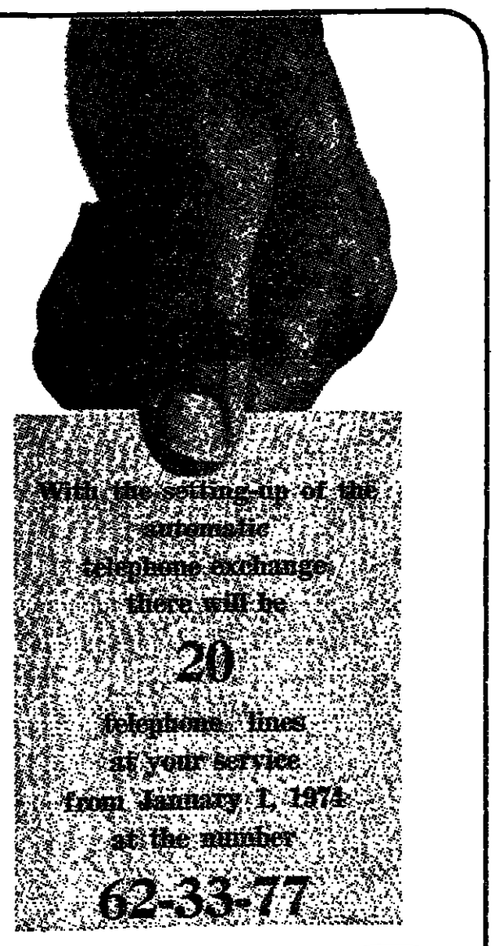
On the other hand, continued Justice Sussman, there is no doubt that the insurance company, which is bound under section 10 of the Ordinance to pay the injured person the damages awarded against the wrongdoer, is entitled by virtue of rule 24 of the Civil Procedure Rules to "intervene" in any action brought by the injured person against the wrongdoer and ask to be joined, as an additional defendant to the action. And if the insurance company elects to be joined as a defendant, they may defend themselves on the whole front. In other words, they are not restricted to denying their obligations as an insurer (as for this purpose they would not have had to ask to be joined as a defendant), but may challenge the liability of the insuree-wrongdoer. For if the latter were absolved of liability, then they too would be exempt from paying the injured person any damages. It follows, continued Justice Sussman, that when the insurance company is sued together with the wrongdoer, then they are similarly entitled to challenge the liability of the wrongdoer, since, as was pointed out above, the fact that there is a joint charge does not derogate from the insurance company's rights of defence.

The question which arises, therefore, in the present case, held Justice Sussman, is whether the *ex parte* judgment against the driver-insuree affects the rights of the insurance company to defend themselves on the whole front. The answer to this question, he continued, is perforce in the negative, as it would not be just to deny an insurer, who has been joined without his consent to an action, the rights of defence, which he would have had elected to be so joined.

The appeal should, therefore, be dismissed, concluded Justice Sussman.

Appeal dismissed with IL1000 costs.

Judgment given on November 25, 1973.



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Editor TED R. LURIE.
Editorial Offices and Administration: THE JERUSALEM POST BUILDING, ROMEMA, JERUSALEM, P.O.Box 81 (91000). Telephones: 538181/533181.
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Our neglected Capital

ALL of our politicians and political parties talk in transcendent terms about Jerusalem. But between the golden rhetoric and action on behalf of Jerusalem there is an all too palpable gap.

The election campaigns of our major parties were the latest example of this delinquency.

In theory the Alignment should have been greatly interested in making every effort to assure that Mayor Teddy Kollek would retain his absolute majority in the City Council. That majority had made it possible for the mayor to run the city without the disruptions and demonstrations stemming from competition between various orthodox groups, that had characterized past Councils dependent upon coalition agreement.

Moreover it also enabled Mr. Kollek to pursue his wise and moderate course in providing an equitable distribution of services and attention to both the eastern and western portions of the Capital. Given the international concern directed at Jerusalem, assuring the Alignment's majority on the Council should have been viewed as a political imperative.

Instead the Alignment ignored the local election, and directed all of its campaign effort and money to the race in Tel Aviv where its incumbent, Yehoshua Rabinowitz, was in trouble. Mr. Kollek was compelled to run almost an underground campaign, bereft of the funds for a publicity effort that would have raised interest, elicited a larger vote, and thus perhaps assured him of a renewed majority.

The Likud, for all its sloganeering about the Capital, was no less indifferent. Here too the money went to Tel Aviv and its candidate, Shlomo Lahat. But its delinquency went even deeper.

For historically the parties that make up the Likud, and especially Herut, have always run well in Jerusalem on the national level, that is in the Knesset poll.

If Jerusalem were indeed central for the Likud bosses, it would have been logical for them to try to translate their Knesset campaign support into support for their local list as well. A major campaign effort and perhaps a more arresting candidate than they presented, would have been only natural. Instead, while they ran ahead of the Alignment for the Knesset, they were prepared to settle, today as in the past, for 20 to 21 per cent of the total vote for their municipal list.

The treatment accorded Jerusalem is, of course, a problem which goes deeper than electioneering. Mr. Kollek has long advocated, for example, that there be a Minister in the Cabinet for Jerusalem. Such an office could cut through the tangled mess of conflicting jurisdictions and conflicting interests which now exist whereby the Municipality deals side by side with an assorted array of ministries on problems affecting the city.

And with the possibility that Jerusalem may well become a subject for discussion at Geneva there is an urgent need for a coordinated and high-level effort to map out with precision and in detail Israel's policy position. But this too has been neglected, and left to fall between the stools of the Municipality, the Prime Minister's Office, the Foreign Ministry, the Ministry of Justice, and Ministry for Religious Affairs.

The past cannot be undone, Mr. Kollek's majority cannot be restored, but there are ways to prevent the neglect of Jerusalem from continuing.

(By arrangement with "Ma'ariv")

ISRAEL PRESS

'Public still confident in Meir-Dayan-Galili'

Ha'aretz (non-party) on the elections feels that since most of the seats lost by the Alignment went in effect to the rightist Likud, the Meir-Dayan-Galili group in the Alignment need not consider it a vote of non-confidence. Furthermore, at present, a national coalition to include both Alignment and Likud remains an emergency option, rather than the order of the day. With regard to foreign policy in general, and Geneva in particular, the voters have rejected both the hard line of the Likud and a line calling for wholesale territorial concessions.

Davar (Histadrut) feels that Likud's gain is not really significant and can be regarded in terms of the tendency to close the gap between itself and Labour. On the other hand, its short-range goal — that of taking over the government — has been effectively thwarted. In spite of its "demagogic" campaign, the majority has in effect opted for the Alignment's plan of territorial compromise.

Hatzofe (National Religious Party) strongly favours the formation on an emergency coalition to include both the Alignment, the Likud and the NRP.

Omer (Histadrut) says that Israel's foreign policy will remain essentially unchanged, as will internal and economic policy.

She'arim (Po'alei Agudat Yisrael) feels that, numerically speaking, the balance between left and right remains essentially unchanged. The gain by the Likud is offset by that of the extreme leftists, and Shulamit Aloni's "leftist" Civil Rights Movement in effect replaces the ousted Ha'olam Hazeh.

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Oil blackmail, only a beginning

The dire picture of the world painted by the economist Thomas Malthus, at the end of the eighteenth century, may apply to the world today where the energy crisis has accented the significance of limited natural resources, writes Professor F. de Kőrösy, of the Negev University Research and Development Authority.

THE energy crisis has made the world aware that the "affluent society" has been living in a fool's paradise.

It had been warned by Malthus as early as 1798 that continued increase of the world's population would end in overcrowding, and eventual starvation, but for years his warning seemed to refer to so distant a future as not even to be true.

Today it is clear that the Malthusian theory applies to commodities, as well as space. Time and again calculations have been published showing how long resources of coal, oil, iron and practically everything else are likely to last. Obviously, they would last longer at the consumption level of Nigeria than at that of the United States, but eventually they would disappear. The world is now becoming concerned about its fossil fuel sources, coal and oil.

All in all, the long-term energy situation may not be altogether hopeless, but is still very far from being solved. The short-term problem is that we have got accustomed to the very comfortable use of oil, and have neglected coal and other possible energy sources such as oil-shale. Furthermore, at least half of the oil today comes from the Arab states and may easily come under Russian domination. As we have seen, shortage of energy will also quickly lead to a shortage of most other commodities which can only be isolated, enriched and manufactured with energy.

All this could easily happen before the Malthusian situation is reached. In peace and with international cooperation, resources could last longer, but eventually the world population may have to decline to the level determined by utilizable solar energy. When shall we get that far? Nobody knows. Evidently reserves of one commodity will last longer than reserves of another and evidently we could do better with cooperation than with enmity, blackmail and war. And the sooner we begin to limit or even decrease world population, the better.

Up to now, all these terrifying prophecies have not come true because new sources of energy and of valuable commodities have been brought to light. It was this which gave us the feeling of false security. We thought that there was no real problem and that this process could last for ever. It cannot. The law of conservation of matter is valid and the law of continuous loss of useful energy is also true. The only question is, when will a critical shortage of an essential commodity be reached?

The energy crisis we have just entered upon is still far from eventual shortage of an essential commodity. However, it is the first time we experience the macabre feeling it creates and it is high time we began to think about it in global dimensions.

Time to breathe

New oil sources have been found in different parts of the world. They only have to be developed to give us renewed time to breathe. The use of nuclear fission energy is scarcely at its beginnings and the problems of fusion energy, though unsolved at present, could perhaps be solved in the not too distant future. Solar photo-electric cells seem very attractive, but are too costly at the average daily energy influx of about 0.2 kilowatt per metre square, i.e., the energy consumption of a 200 watt light bulb.

The population can perhaps be stabilized before a too serious Malthusian situation is reached. The writing, however, has appeared on the wall and it may be the last time we are free to make decisions.

As things stand today the western world is spoiled by comfort and the most comfortable source of present day energy happens to be in Arab hands and is to a large extent already manipulated by Russia. The oil-controlling nations have begun to blackmail the free world. The decline of imperialism in the West and its awakening in the East has led to the nationalization of oil companies and a rapid rise in oil prices. Money flows towards the oil wells and much of it is not even made use of there. It ruins western currencies and allows an unprecedented import of arms.

Unluckily for us, it has also led to political blackmail, in the first instance turned against Israel. Blackmail may be turned in the future against practically anybody. Governments could be overthrown, political systems changed, incommensurate prices in money or commodities extorted in exchange. Only the most short-sighted of western politicians fail to see this clearly, but most of them keep silent about it for fear of making it come true. Suppose only for argument's sake that Israel could be wiped off the map in the course of the "peace talks", Russian-Arab blackmail would continue, as happened with Hitler's aggressions after Munich. The free world will have to make a stand or collapse.

A stand for what? For an equitable, just price of oil? Here we encounter an essential theoretical difficulty. Even if political blackmail is ruled out, what is the "just" price of oil? Actually, what is the just price, the value, of anything? We have no answer.

Should we fall back on the capitalist definition of value on a free market? Not in a monopolistic situation in which a market has ceased to exist. The moment one group possesses something that has become vital for others who do not have it, that group can squeeze anything from the latter.

We have not yet quite reached this situation, but we are much nearer to it than we would have thought possible two years ago. Not having even a theoretically correct answer makes a situation very bad indeed. Theoretical solutions are generally not quite true but they are often a tolerable first approximation to an answer. The first solution may work until a second approximation is worked out. But what if even to start with there is no answer? We are at an impasse.

Human nature being what it is, there is no reason to be optimistic. Nobody is going to be willing to starve just because an opponent power or an agglomeration of countries is withholding a vital commodity in order to strangle it. During its successive years of bad harvests Russia was not willing to starve, and squeezed food out of America. For the West today oil may be just as important.

A first hit-back could, of course, be a counter-blockade of food and essential products by the industrial civilizations. But because of the low living standards, some Asian countries could go a long way on the road to hunger without submitting, especially if the masses and not the leaders are hungry. Still, it might possibly work if the West were not too civilized and used this weapon quickly. Soon it could be too late.

The other, more terrible but historically more usual solution would be a military occupation of the oil wells by the powers who need it. This might trigger off an atomic war, because the Russians evidently plan a less military kind of infiltration of these countries. Fear of an atomic disaster would only work, however, so long as hope of survival itself survives.

Once more we have arrived at a problem which is unsolved even in theory. To whom does oil, or for that matter any natural resource, "belong?" Shepherds drove their sheep, goats and camels along the sparse vegetation of deserts, until geologists and engineers came from far away and found oil under their feet. At first the shepherds did not even know how to use the oil. More engineers came, wells were drilled and the shepherds began to learn how to work them and their grandchildren studied engineering. Contracts were agreed upon to divide up the proceeds. They may have been just or unjust but they have been torn up in our days anyway and the endless extortion has begun. How can we find a "just" contract in such cases? The stage seems to be set for a major war, perhaps a world war, for resources. Oil is only the beginning.

Goodwill required

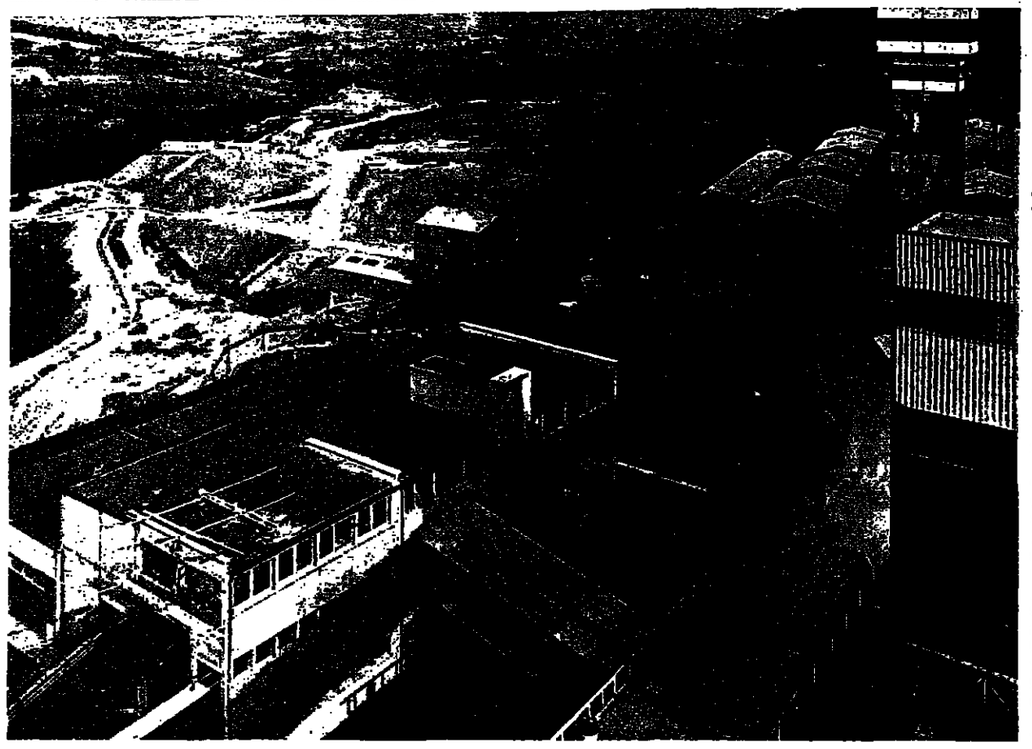
A peaceful solution would obviously be preferable, but would require an enormous reservoir of goodwill all round for its achievement. Eventually, if we do not blow ourselves to smithereens before, it will be necessary to establish an international board to supervise both natural resources and population densities. Alas, even though neither the United Nations nor its Security Council affords us much optimism about the functioning of such organisation, it is necessary.

We may be given a period of grace in a few years' time. The Western powers will have opened the Alaskan, North Sea and Indian Ocean oil reserves and the actual monopolistic situation of the sheikhs will crumble. Neglected fossil fuels will be used, atomic energy plants will be built everywhere in spite of the hazards involved.

Israel has been the first, but will not be the last, victim of this new blackmail by natural resources. We shall have to withstand enormous pressures in order to survive the next four or five years until the monopolies are broken and some Western eyes are opened to what is going on. Then we and the world can stumble on towards the next blackmail crisis. Let us hope that it will not be played out against our backs.

As long as we have no better theories, perhaps we and the world would be best advised to try to follow the Talmudic precept: "Do not unto others what you would not want them to do to you."

Prof. de Kőrösy is Professor of Chemistry at the Negev University and was awarded the Weizmann Prize in 1968.



Uranium being extracted in an open-air mine in Africa? Could it be next on the blackmail list?

Readers' letters

Latin translation

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Grateful as I am for the translation provided by the editors of *The Jerusalem Post* for the Latin expression *suaviter in modo, fortiter in re* (see my article of January 2), I fear that "iron fist in a velvet glove" fits neither the text nor, certainly, my thought. A better translation would be: mild in manner, firm in essence.

BENJAMIN AKZIN

Jerusalem, January 2.

BASIC FACTS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I wonder if our Israeli propaganda experts have ever seriously tried to explain the following basic facts to world opinion and first and foremost to Afro-Asian and Communist countries:

1. In their condemnation of imperialism and colonialism, Afro-Asians and Communists should be made aware of the fact that the biggest victim of imperialism is the Jewish people, who were first subjugated and then driven out of their land by the brute force of one of the most powerful imperialist nations in history — ancient Rome. Should this wrong, even if committed 2,000 years ago, not be repaired, especially since its consequences are still being felt today?

2. The Communist bloc, whose very reason for existence is the idea of equitable distribution of the land amongst all men, should fully recognize the monstrous disproportion in the division of land between the Arab and Jewish peoples. Is it not high time to cry aloud in the international forum: "Land reform not only amongst individuals but also among peoples"?

3. The Arabs would do better to think seriously about the truth in the proverb, which has its equivalent in many languages "He who wants all, shall lose all."

HATUMA RAHAMIM

Ashkelon, December 11.

ENERGY PROJECTS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In your issue of today you mention the proposal for a hydro-electric power-station between the Mediterranean and the Dead Sea attributed to Prof. Lowdermilk.

The idea was put forward by Herzl in his "Alt-Neuland," and is based on still older sources.

The first detailed engineering feasibility study, however, was worked out by the late S. Cytrin and myself in a memorandum in February, 1945, on the hitherto unexplored possibilities of exploitation of the Dead Sea as a source of energy. This was published in Hebrew in the "Journal of the Architects and Engineers Association" in Israel in June, 1947.

In a recent issue you also referred to the possibility of a pump-storage scheme for energy purposes near Tiberias. Such a scheme between the Haifa Station and the Carmel was also first submitted by me to the late Pinhas Ruthenberg in 1934, but was rejected at the time for economic reasons.

PROF. YEHUDA PETER

Ramat Gan, December 20.

SAMARITANS AND NABLUS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — As a Nablus-born Samaritan now residing in Holon, I am gratified with Mr. Sa'id M. Kan'an's personal declaration (in his Reader's Letter of today) that as a Nablus resident he regards Nablus Samaritans as his brethren and that he never considered them a foreign element in Nablus.

Nevertheless, I would have expected that Mr. Kan'an would admit that the Samaritans' lot in the past was far from a happy one, as is particularly evident from the fact that at the beginning of the Arab rule in the seventh century C.E. the Samaritans numbered some 300,000 to 350,000 people, but at the end of the period of Arab domination, in 1917, there were no more than 146 Samaritans left. I would have hoped that Mr. Kan'an would declare that times have changed and that he would promise that in the future the Arabs would not treat Samaritans as they have done in the past, since the historical truth stands in total contradiction to his statements, which paint a picture of Samaritans embraced by the Arabs as a mother embraces her children.

The most important matter, however, is the continuation of the Samaritans' connection with their holy centre (Shechem) and this is free of any political implications. This connection is vital and arises from our very tangible rights all throughout our history and constitutes an absolute prerequisite to our continued existence. We hope that this right will be respected as far as all Samaritans, both from Holon and Nablus, are concerned and that it be respected under any condition and at all times as it has been respected ever since June, 1967.

BENYAMIM TSEDAKA
Editor of A.B. — Samaritan News

Holon, December 20.

SABBATH LIFTS FOR SOLDIERS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — It is indeed meritorious and in the best of good taste, that most motorists have chosen the Sabbath as their carless day.

However, unlike other countries which have introduced carless days, Israel has no public transport on Saturdays and therefore those who least deserve to, are bearing the brunt. I refer, of course, to our soldiers coming home for a few precious hours of leave.

As every motorist knows, there are long stretches of road between towns, especially from the south to Tel Aviv. And it is here that soldiers can be seen gesturing desparingly at the few cars which speed by on Shabbat — unable or unwilling to provide them with desperately needed lifts.

Is there no way in which public transport could be used to assist these young men on Shabbat? Surely the defenders of our nation deserve foremost consideration.

PEARL LEVINSOHN

Netanya, December 28

POLICY OF HATRED

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — The policy of hatred and abuse which has dominated Arab politics and policies since 1948, has led to the growth of a young generation dedicated to the destruction of Israel, with the resultant massacre of innocent victims which has shocked the civilized world.

The perpetrators of these crimes know nothing of the historical background of the return to our ancient homeland but have been fed on tales of Israeli aggression and exploitation. They regard themselves as saviours of the Arab people, and it is a direct result of the unceasing stream of deliberate distortion and slander on the part of Arab leaders who have consistently refused to recognize or negotiate with Israel.

There can be no peace settlement if such an Arab attitude continues. And if we have to make territorial concessions, then the Arabs have to abandon their intransigent policy and put an end to their tacit support of terrorist activity.

S. TEMKIN

Herzliya, December 20.

Ministry of the Interior

Renewal of Firearm Licences For 1974/75

Persons in possession of firearms are informed that the validity of their firearm licence has been extended until Thursday, January 31, 1974.

The validity of firearm licences held by those doing emergency army reserve service is extended until 30 days after their release from such service.

All licences for 1974/75 have been sent through the post to those in possession of firearms, and the fees for those licences are to be paid by January 31, 1974.

Anyone not paying the licence fee by this date will be required to pay twice the standard fee, and is also liable to be prosecuted for being in possession of a firearm without a licence.

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PRESENT YOUR FRIENDS (OR YOURSELF) WITH AN INEXPENSIVE PERSONAL GIFT WHICH IS BOTH ATTRACTIVE AND USEFUL — A SHEAFFER IMPERIAL 2 BALLPOINT. AT NO ADDITIONAL COST WE UNDERTAKE TO ENGRAVE YOUR NAME, ANY OTHER NAME, OR TEXT — ON THE BARREL. SHEAFFER IMPERIAL 2 BALLPOINTS ARE AVAILABLE IN A CHOICE OF COLOURS: BORDEAUX, BLACK, BLUE OR GREY.

SHEAFFER. the proud craftsmen
DISTRIBUTED IN ISRAEL BY ROLEX LTD.

CAN BE OBTAINED AT ALL THE BEST STORES OR AT ROLEX AGENCIES:
JERUSALEM: 18 AHALIAV ST.
TEL AVIV: 44 YEHUDA HALEVI ST.
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UZI TAL INSURANCE

FOR DIRECT PURCHASE KINDLY APPLY TO ROLEX JERUSALEM AND THE SHEAFFER BALLPOINT WILL BE MAILED TO YOUR ADDRESS

ROLEX LTD.
P.O.B. 502, JERUSALEM
I HEREBY ORDER ONE . . . . . (COLOUR) SHEAFFER IMPERIAL 2, ENGRAVED WITH THE NAME SHOWN BELOW (THE NAME MAY CONSIST OF UP TO 23 ENGRAVING CHARACTERS INCLUDING SPACES).
I HEREWITH ENCLOSE MY CHEQUE FOR IL. 15.
NAME .....
ADDRESS .....
THIS COUPON MAY BE HANDED IN AT ANY OF THE BETTER STATIONERY SHOPS.

BORNSTEIN-CHALIF ADV. LTD.